

R4

USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Jeannie Bassett, LAC/SPM .

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R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

USAID/Santo Domingo's development assistance program is a visible, vital and vibrant component of U.S. Government efforts to promote democracy, economic prosperity and social development in the Dominican Republic. Despite catastrophic damages caused by Hurricane Georges in September 1998, prospects for achieving the Mission's Strategic Plan remain excellent. USAID's focus on democracy, reconstruction, basic health services and social-economic policy reform directly address key impediments to long-term, sustainable economic growth. The "Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction Special Objective" and the "Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective" are both on track; while the "More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Strategic Objective" and the "Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices Strategic Objective" both exceeded expectations in 1999. The Strategic Construct remains valid and enables USAID/Santo Domingo, with excellent development partner collaboration, to assist the Government of the Dominican Republic (the Government) improve Dominican lives, as evidenced by seven success stories included in this year's R4.

Two issues dominated the political, economic and social landscape in the Dominican Republic during the past year: hurricane reconstruction and national elections. Hurricane Georges affected 70 percent of the country and caused \$3.3 billion in economic damage. Rebuilding essential infrastructure and homes, mitigating hurricane-related diseases, ensuring food supplies and restoring economic activity all feature prominently in the Mission's reconstruction efforts.

With presidential elections scheduled for May 16, 2000, Dominicans focused their attention on national politics. Most believe that the economic advances achieved during the past four years have not improved the lives of most Dominicans. These sentiments are particularly striking given the Dominican Republic's fourth year with an economic growth rate that surpassed seven percent, declining unemployment, single digit inflation and a stable exchange rate. Yet, government expenditures in the social sectors constitute only seven percent of gross domestic production while 14 percent is common in the Central American and Caribbean region. Both the public and private sectors are beginning to recognize the relationship and synergies between economic growth and good governance. Consequently, Dominicans have never been more active in political and economic issues.

USAID/Santo Domingo's Strategic Construct enabled the Mission to achieve several remarkable results this past year. These achievements have tangibly improved the lives of those affected by the hurricane and strengthened democratic principles and institutions on the eve of presidential elections. The Mission has identified and capitalized on program synergies that support and mutually reinforce interventions within and across strategic objectives. USAID/Santo Domingo's civil society interventions are empowering rural communities to advocate for more and better healthcare by decentralizing service delivery. The Mission's reconstruction strategy includes, inter alia, health, environment and economic revitalization initiatives that will complement and advance existing interventions in other strategic objectives. These synergies have contributed significantly to the Mission's excellent program performance in 1999.

As described in the Embassy/Santo Domingo Mission Performance Plan (MPP), USAID is a leading proponent of United States Government efforts to promote democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and environmental preservation. USAID's strategy is an integral contributor to U.S. foreign policy objectives identified in the International Affairs Strategic Plan.

Democracy and Governance: One of USAID's primary objectives is to promote a more participatory, representative and better functioning democratic system. With national elections in May, the credibility of the Dominican Republic's democratic institutions are at stake. Since last year's performance report, the Mission has achieved several important results that will help make the election process freer, fairer and more transparent. In addition, USAID's assistance has facilitated fundamental judicial reforms that are modernizing and streamlining laborious and lengthy procedures and have also served to insulate the criminal justice system from historically powerful, special interest groups.

In anticipation of presidential elections, USAID-funded NGOs are intensifying efforts to ensure a fairer election process. Mission partners are ahead of schedule in recruiting and training the more than 7,000 Dominicans needed to monitor presidential elections. The NGO community has increased transparency by establishing, disseminating and monitoring a political party code of ethics and compiled data sheets on all National Electoral Board members and presidential candidates. These NGOs have also monitored the primary election process when major political parties selected a presidential nominee. Finally, USAID's lead, local NGO has involved more than 300 local NGOs in discussing candidates' platforms and monitoring their campaigns.

During this past year, the Mission's rule of law initiatives achieved results that far surpass expectations, including unprecedented participation by women. On February 27, 2000, President Fernandez delivered a major address that outlined several historic judicial sector reforms. The Supreme Court administered a rigorous judge selection, exam and background check for all Dominican judges at every judicial level to ensure conversance with judicial codes and procedures. Consequently, 78 percent of the nation's judges were replaced and an unprecedented 61 percent are now women. During this past year, the Mission also helped establish the nation's first Judicial School to train judges, prosecutors and defenders in modern judicial procedures and methods. Under the aegis of the Supreme Court, the school has received international recognition and has been cited as a regional model.

Basic Health Care Services and Practices: As the largest donor in reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention, USAID has made significant contributions in stemming the transmission of HIV and reducing unintended pregnancies. The Mission's long-term, local NGO-driven information, education and communication strategy is yielding excellent results. Recently published sero-prevalence rates indicate that the rate of increase in HIV infection has declined. The national projection for 2000 is 2.5, two percentage points below previous projections. Moreover, the total fertility rate has declined to 2.6 children per woman of reproductive age, a decrease from 3.2 in 1996.

Overall contraceptive prevalence continues to increase, reaching 64 percent modern method use among married women, which represents a five-percentage point increase since 1996. During this same period, condom usage among women of reproductive age increased 15 percent. The

Mission exceeded its 1999 targets for improving access to family planning and reproductive health services. USAID's network of local NGOs also helped the Mission exceed its target in educating youth – between the ages of 14 and 25 – about adolescent reproductive health information and services.

Finally, USAID is making significant progress in improving transparency of public sector funding allocations. During the past year, the Ministry of Health began denying funding certification to those NGOs that did not meet the minimum certification requirements. Good governance, another example of the Mission's Strategic Objective synergy, is improving.

Reconstruction: Vestiges of Hurricane Georges are still evident in the Dominican Republic, especially in rural areas. Many families are still without homes; significant health risks persist; electricity has not yet been fully restored; small-scale farm production and incomes remain well below pre-hurricane levels. USAID's assistance stands at the forefront of nine other U.S. Government agencies engaged in reconstruction activities. As the recognized leader in disaster mitigation, the Mission has invested significant resources in both coordinating and implementing reconstruction activities with its U.S. Government sister agencies.

During the past year, the Mission responded to the basic needs of the most severely affected hurricane victims. USAID's Title II program fed 330,000 people. Mission-funded NGOs constructed temporary shelters and rebuilt latrines for 46,000 hurricane victims and repaired water systems that ensured potable water for more than 17,500 people. Emergency Child Survival funds enabled the Mission to join a multi-partner effort to immunize children against measles, increase primary health care services and intensify disease surveillance. The Mission is utilizing supplemental funding to reconstruct homes, restore water systems, rehabilitate small-scale farms, re-establish soil conservation measures, restore electricity using renewable energy sources and assist the Government and local communities better prepare for future disasters.

Good Governance: Though the press frequently refers to the Dominican Republic as the next Chile or the new "economic miracle", the Government must respond to many domestic and international challenges to maintain its position as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. USAID and the Government are collaborating to develop and enact economic, environment, energy and education policies to ensure a competitive and resource rich economy.

Through USAID technical assistance and training, the Government has committed its own resources in developing and implementing a national competitiveness strategy. During the past year, the Government privatized several state-owned assets that will improve service delivery in key sectors such as electricity generation and transmission and aviation.

At the micro-economic level, USAID's renewable energy interventions are bringing economic opportunities to rural and under-served areas of the Dominican Republic. In 1999, USAID helped create two new NGOs that are already providing affordable and renewable energy solutions to poor, rural areas. USAID's microenterprise program also yielded significant results in improving micro-entrepreneurial management skills. The leading NGO in this sector also assessed how recently developed, draft legislation may positively and negatively affect micro-entrepreneurs and their prospects for future growth.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic

Objective ID: 517-001

Objective Name: Policies adopted that promote good governance

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Strategic Objective is on track in assisting the Government to adopt policies that promote good governance. Key reform bills were submitted to Congress; a number of state-owned enterprises, including the electricity generation and distribution companies, were privatized or capitalized; the government has committed to developing a national competitiveness strategy; a number of environment and natural resource agencies have been consolidated; and an environment and natural resources bill has been submitted to Congress. Finally, targets were met in number of farmers participating in soil conservation activities and in the area under soil conservation practices.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: American Citizen and US Borders

Primary Link to MPP Goals : Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

This recently approved strategic objective combines USAID's previous Energy and Environment Strategic Objective with its Special Objective in economic policy reform and adds policy reform efforts in education. Increased democratic freedom and high levels of economic growth have not yet led to improved economic conditions for the majority of Dominicans, causing many to question whether democracy can produce truly sustainable economic progress and tangible improvements in the lives of ordinary citizens. To address these concerns, USAID is promoting reforms in economic competitiveness, basic education, natural resource and environmental management and energy privatization and regulation.

Key Results:

The Dominican Republic has one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The country's economy has grown at an average annual rate of nearly seven percent for the past four years, faster than any other country in Latin America. The Dominican Republic continued to improve its score on the Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom Index from 3.40 in 1995 to 2.90 in 1999 (ranking is from 5 [unfree] to 1 [free]). The Government finally completed privatization or capitalization of a number of state-owned enterprises, including the electricity generation and distribution companies. The executive Branch introduced a number of key bills in Congress to increase tax revenues by improving efficiency. In the environment area, farmer participation in soil conservation and areas under soil conservation practices met 1999 targets. Finally, the Dominican government made key progress in consolidating and improving government institutions to improve the effectiveness of environment and natural resource management.

Performance and Prospects:

Technical analyses, observation visits, dialogue and information provided to government policy-makers catalyzed key reforms and active Congressional consideration of additional reforms that will require new legislation. The Executive Branch sent Congress six tax reform bills in 1999, all of which are intended to streamline and simplify a myriad of byzantine tax laws.

Unfortunately, a deteriorating political environment -- in particular antagonism between the Executive Branch and the Congressional majority -- has delayed passage of key legislation. The Government has taken further steps beyond the legislative arena to open the economy. These include privatizing or capitalizing several state-run enterprises (e.g., all electricity generation and distribution companies; ten sugar mills; a wheat mill; a cigarette and cigar company; an insurance company; and the concessions for four international airports). The Government has also launched an ambitious competitiveness plan to increase domestic wages.

Technical assistance to the Central Bank by a key U.S. economist provided critical analysis in better understanding the exchange rate market. This analysis contributed to a more stable exchange rate during the past year. Observational study tours to Chile and Mexico by key legislators, private sector leaders, labor representatives and the media have created momentum in pushing social security reform closer passage. The Government has also maintained momentum in developing a clear, transparent and modern capital market law and promoting natural linkages with other economic reform laws (e.g., the social security draft law). Another observational

study tour to Costa Rica and Honduras to compare customs procedures has contributed to a significant increase in the efficiency of the Dominican customs office. Technical assistance in the Intellectual Property Rights arena has contributed to an improved draft law to strengthen property rights. Finally, USAID has initiated a competitiveness strategy program that has included the direct involvement of President Fernandez. Indeed, when USAID brought consultant Michael Fairbanks to kick off the competitiveness program, a courtesy visit to President Fernandez turned into a four-hour session that continued late in the night. Subsequently, the Government announced a \$5 million contribution to this competitiveness plan.

USAID also continues to work directly with small and microenterprises to ensure that they also are competitive. Through the USAID-financed Center for Assistance to Micro and Small Businesses (CAMPE), a total of 34 courses and workshops were conducted for 1,024 participants on such key topics as competitiveness, policy advocacy for the micro and small business sector and basic accounting for microentrepreneurs. Approximately 53 percent of all participants were men and 47 percent women. Direct technical assistance was provided to improve microentrepreneurs' production systems and managerial capacity. During 1999 CAMPE published three Dominican microenterprise success cases in the areas of construction of modular kitchens, furniture construction and tailoring. The studies detail the experiences and lessons learned that can be useful for other microentrepreneurs in different business areas. Additionally, CAMPE is assessing how the economic reform draft laws before Congress may positively and negatively affect micro- and small-business sectors. Finally, this organization is also engaged in policy advocacy to increase competitiveness in the micro- and small-business sectors.

Significant progress has been made under USAID's intermediate result to improve policies and practices in providing efficient energy services. USAID is assisting the Government's electricity regulatory body to establish norms and standards for power production and distribution through a partnership with the Florida Public Service Commission. The recent capitalization of the electricity generation and distribution companies has enabled several U.S. companies to partner with the Government and NGOs in this crucial sector. One U.S. firm, AES, is establishing a partnership with local NGOs to undertake initiatives that will lead to joint programs in carbon credits and environmentally-sound energy.

Three notable success stories that demonstrate the commercial viability of renewable energy systems include the Renewable Energy Growth Assistance Entity (REGAE), the Association for the Development of Microenterprises (ADEMI) and the Foundation for the Development of the Southwest (FUNDASUR). With no prior experience in renewable energy, these local NGOs established revolving funds that financed 35 small-scale wind and micro-hydroelectric energy systems and 400 photovoltaic systems over the last two years. The REGAE has played a key role in developing renewable energy technologies nationwide. Nearly one hundred engineers and technicians are trained in renewable energy design and practical applications. Poor off-grid rural communities now have access to clean energy as a result of USAID assistance through the REGAE and partner organizations. FUNDASUR is expanding into wind energy systems and has already installed and maintains five small wind turbines (300-1000 watts). To share Dominican experiences in renewable energy, the Mission sponsored seven NGO representatives in the Lessons Without Borders Conference in Seattle, Washington in 1999.

Large U.S. and European investors have demonstrated strong interest in the USAID-funded wind resource assessment. This assessment, conducted by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, demonstrated that the Dominican Republic possesses a total capacity of good to excellent wind energy resources of approximately 10,000 megawatts. These resources approximate three times the total installed electrical generation capacity of the Dominican Republic. The Mission initiated design activities that will provide the Dominican Republic with a National Rural Electrification Plan. This plan will enable the new government and the private sector to make informed decisions regarding rural electrification needs.

USAID's continued policy dialog and assistance has encouraged the Government to move forward with environment and natural resource sector policy reforms. The Government is creating a new Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and has also established the Environmental Protection Institute (INPRA). Likewise, the Government created the National Institute of Forestry Resources, which consolidates the National Directorate of Forestry and the National Forestry Policy Commission. The two newly created organizations will be part of the Ministry of Environment. USAID has also provided valuable technical assistance to environmentally sensitive areas through the Parks-in-Peril Program. For example, the Madre de las Aguas Project with The Nature Conservancy is working closely with the Government and non-governmental organizations to design and implement a management plan for five national parks and protected areas in the Cordillera Central region. The Mission initiated steps to conduct a Country Environmental Assessment that will serve as a baseline for INPRA and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Consistent with past interest in the education sector, USAID has recently initiated a new education strategy to stimulate civil society interest and participation with the Government in the process of education reform for higher quality primary education. USAID will work with selected NGOs to build coalitions within the broader civil society to advocate for greater government commitment and investment to reform basic education. This initiative includes working with local institutions to introduce transparency and better accountability through the decentralization of basic education. The Mission will also work with local NGOs to establish a model for ethics instruction -- to incorporate in primary education curricula -- that addresses corruption issues and complements other Missions efforts to combat corruption.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Strategic objective was recently approved; no adjustments are anticipated at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB and World Bank have over \$100 million in funds for basic education improvements. USAID will assist in developing appropriate policy reforms and ensuring civil society participation in the reform process. The IDB will contribute to USAID's competitiveness strategy activities with the Dominican public and private sectors. Spain, Germany and the European Union are funding natural resources, reforestation and forest management activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees and contractors include the Santo Domingo Technological Institute (INTEC), the Foundation for Economy and Development; UCLA, the University of Wisconsin and Georgia State University; the Harvard Institute for International Development, the Boston Institute for

Developing Economies, Chemonics International, Inc., Monitor Company, Austin & Associates, Global Consulting, Winrock International, REGAE, NRECA, IRG, Enersol, The Nature Conservancy, the Mother and Teacher Catholic University, and Action for Education.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Policies adopted that promote good governance			
Objective ID: 517-001-01			
Approved: 06-01-1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: 1.1: More Competitive Dominican Economy			
Indicator: Progress in Policy Agenda			
Unit of Measure: Number of policy reforms reaching GODR Approval	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)	NA	0
Source: GODR contacts & statistics; TA reports; newspaper publications; NGO contacts	1998	4	4
	1999	6	5
Indicator/Description: Policy refers to a course of action evidenced by laws, constitutional provisions, implementing rules and regulations, ministerial level decrees and other measures of a regulatory nature (including related regulations and enforcement mechanisms); official goals and program plans; statements and other formally documented directives; standards; guidelines and practices. Policy may exist on a local or national level. Progress in Policy Agenda includes four steps: a) Establishing Technical Foundations; b) Building Support for Reforms; c) Approval by GODR; and d) Implementation. Planned targets are based on those policy reforms reaching approval by the GODR.	2000	4	NA
	2001	4	NA
	2002 (T)	3	NA
Comments: The policy areas are dynamic and areas of involvement change as targets of opportunity arise. The six policy areas reaching GODR approval are: 1) a number of tax reform bills that streamline the tax system while increasing revenues; 2) the privatization and capitalization of a number of state-owned enterprises; 3) the commitment to establishing a national competitiveness plan; 4) the revising of a draft bill that includes more consistent intellectual property right protection; 5) the submittal to Congress of an environment and natural resource bill; 6) the consolidation of a number of environment and natural resource government entities.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Policies adopted that promote good governance			
Objective ID: 517-001-01			
Approved: 06/01/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Policies adopted that promote good governance			
Indicator: Area under sound soil conservation practices in target areas			
Unit of Measure: Hectares (Cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Activity Reports, Evaluations from ENTRENA	1994 (B)	NA	300
Indicator/Description: Total number of hectares in critical hydroelectricity watersheds treated with soil conservation, agroforestry and reforestation practices with community participation under the PVO Co-Financing Project.	1995	1300	1180
	1996	2300	2245
	1997	2700	2550
	1998	3200	2960
	1999	3600	3412
Comments: Achievement of the 1999 target was hindered by the accumulated effects of a prolonged drought prior to Hurricane Georges, by the hurricane itself, and post hurricane conditions that forced participating farmers to give priority to cash crops over agro-forestry.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Policies adopted that promote good governance			
Objective ID: 517-001-01			
Approved: 8/6/99		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Improved educational policy environment			
Indicator: Number of civil society organizations actively advocating for educational policy reforms			
Unit of Measure: Number of organizations	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports, contacts	1999	NA	1
Indicator/Description:	2000	4	NA
	2001	8	NA
	2002 (T)	12	NA
Comments:			

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic

Objective ID: 517-002-01

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable basic health care services and practices

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices Strategic Objective is exceeding expectations in HIV prevention and reproductive health, areas where USAID has made significant investments and contributions during the past decade. Recent HIV prevalence projections forecast a national, seroprevalence plateau of 2.5 percent in 2000, a substantial decline over earlier projections of 4.5 percent. This promising news suggests that sustained prevention efforts and behavior change are translating into decreased transmission. An interim Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 1999 reported a total fertility rate of 2.6 which represents a substantial reduction from the 1996 level of 3.2. To sustain these gains and achieve the Strategic Objective goals, USAID has begun focussing on supporting health sector reform and managerial decentralization. The new child survival and health reform activities, presented in the 1999 health strategy update, are off to a robust start.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

Summary of the SO:

The Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices Strategic Objective is improving preventive and primary health care services and addressing both structural and systemic weaknesses within the public health care system. USAID works closely with both governmental and non-governmental organizations to improve basic health services. The Strategic Objective's four primary results will increase access to HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care services by at-risk and affected populations; increase access to reproductive health services for targeted populations; increase access to selected child survival services; and increase efficiency and equity of basic health with emphases on decentralized levels.

The Mission is using Child Survival funds to: reduce HIV transmission through behavior change strategies and STI control; strengthen institutions and improve the policy climate; improve immunization coverage through long term strategic planning and by introducing new vaccines; improve child health by launching a community-based, integrated management of childhood illnesses program and increase access to potable water. The Mission is using Developing Assistance funds to: increase access and quality of public sector family planning programs and improve the sustainability of non-governmental organizations providing family planning services. Finally, both fund types are assisting the Mission to pursue health sector policy reforms that will increase equity in delivering integrated reproductive and health services at decentralized levels.

Key Results:

The Strategic Objective exceeded 1999 reproductive health targets: modern method contraceptive use is reported at 64 percent, a five percentage point increase since 1996. Because USAID's reproductive health program is responsible for approximately 34 percent of all methods available, these results indicate that the Mission is producing national-level impact. USAID has supported grants to train a network of peer educators and health promoters who are delivering comprehensive information wherever young people can be reached; in schools, at home, in religious settings and in the community. USAID-supported NGOs assembled a network of 1,500 educators. Under the Family Planning and Health activity, three NGOs accumulated 573 peers educators (109 percent vs. the target) who are helping to prevent early pregnancy among a large percentage of Dominican youth. During 1999, the Mission launched a national communication strategy (Proyecto Sí) to improve youth self-esteem and create multi-sector youth councils in three large urban centers. Communication strategy implementation begins this year.

The Mission also exceeded overall HIV/AIDS/STI targets. The 1999 interim DHS reports a dramatic increase in male partner condom use amongst women of reproductive age -- from 1.2 percent in 1996 to 16.6 percent in 1999 -- a key element of the Strategic Objective-level, low-risk behavior composite indicator. This suggests that Mission behavioral change strategies have positively affected the general population. The target for increased access to HIV/AIDS/STI

services was also met. Activities implemented by USAID-funded NGOs provided a wide range of prevention and care continuum interventions, reaching 135,125 men and 235,598 women (90 percent of the target). Due to insufficient program funds, the planned third cycle of NGO-grants has been delayed indefinitely.

The certification of local NGOs, a DA-funded activity reported as a best practice in last year's R4, responded to its mandate in 1999. In a precedent setting move, the Ministry of Health denied certification to nine of 200 NGOs (five percent) for failure to meet minimum qualification standards. The National Budget Office recently issued guidance that requires certification for any NGO that receives federal funding. Government allocations are now more transparent.

Advances in the field of policy debate and open participation on reform issues are creating a critical mass of Dominican public and private policy-makers -- a manifestation of increasing civic participation -- which is improving the quality and sustainability of national health reforms. During the past year, INSALUD, a USAID-funded consortium of local NGOs, organized a series of discussion fora on key health reform issues. As an example, INSALUD's observations and recommendations on the draft general health law were incorporated by the senatorial committee responsible for reviewing the law. The Mission has included a new, intermediate result-level, health policy performance indicator that will be reported on in next year's R4.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's strategic assistance to the National AIDS Program for developing and implementing voluntary testing, counseling and pre-packaged therapy for STIs pilot-activities is on track. The National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS Prevention for 2000-2003, developed with broad public and private-sector participation, served as the framework for drafting 11 provincial and municipal action plans. By the end of FY 2000, all 34 provincial and municipal Health Offices should have comprehensive operational plans for HIV/AIDS/STI and USAID will help catalyze partnerships to implement these provincial plans. Once validated, this model will be replicated nationwide and within the region. Though the national seroprevalence rate appears to have stabilized, 1999 data from the National Program for the Control of STDs and AIDs shows that 54.6 percent of all newly reported AIDS cases are in the 15-34 age group. Therefore, the Mission will continue to emphasize and expand youth outreach.

Improving access to reproductive health services is also on track. The expansion of mini-lap and post-partum services was extended to 15 public hospitals, five more than in 1998. These hospitals attend at least 50 percent of the country's 200,000 annual births. Post-abortion care is currently available in four hospitals, extending coverage outside the capital. DA-funded training in surgical techniques and counseling helped to more than double the number of women (3,043 to 6,410) receiving postpartum services and postabortion care. Couple Years Protection achieved met the planned target of 275,000, with the public-sector making important and complementary contributions to on-going NGO programs. Finally, the Performance Improvement approach tested by the Social Security Institute showed promising preliminary results, measuring significant increases in client satisfaction (up 62 percent) and provider competence (up 202 percent).

The challenge for 2000 and beyond is to consolidate the successful NGO programs into more cost-effective models that generate revenue and ultimately cross-subsidize services for vulnerable populations. Support to the public sector remains critical to sustain gains made during the past two years, particularly for the hospital-based programs. USAID is requesting additional DA funds to implement two-year, financial sustainability plans. Although the Bureau has suggested that additional funding may be forthcoming in FY 2001 and FY 2002, the current fiscal year remains precarious for the NGO partners with grants ending in June and insufficient funds to initiate a new activity.

With the approval of a new Child Survival Intermediate Result last year, the Mission will capitalize on USAID's comparative advantage in providing cutting-edge innovation and technical assistance to develop strategic approaches and better service provision models. USAID provided essential leadership in helping the Government develop a national, five-year strategic plan for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). The Mission will support training, social communication and evaluation interventions. The water and sanitation program -- utilizing the Total Community Participation Model -- has begun after Hurricane Georges-related delays and will create synergies with the Mission's reconstruction and civil society initiatives. The development and introduction of community-based, integrated management of childhood illness programs (IMCI) has been jointly developed with PAHO, the MOH and other partner NGOs. USAID will adapt the community-level component to include more prevention interventions that complement existing clinical services in creating a functional, referral network. A new IMCI-related indicator follows and the Mission will report performance in next year's R4.

During the past year, the Mission intensified its focus on health sector reform and decentralization. Building upon gains made by the Partnerships for Health Reform (PHR) activity, the Mission's new activity will strengthen provincial capacity to manage local health programs, develop models to increase health service access to the poor and stimulate broader participation in health policy formulation. Several models developed last year show promising results and have the potential to become best practices (e.g., the postabortion program, pilot projects in support of people living with HIV/AIDS and a public/private partnerships for service delivery). The PHR activity has developed a monitoring and evaluation framework. The main stakeholders of health policy reform now possess tools to monitor cross-sector, reform progress.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Mission's reproductive health efforts will focus on NGO partner sustainability to ensure continuing provision of services to specific, vulnerable population segments.

Other Donor Programs:

In the sector reform arena, USAID complements large, multi-year loans from The World Bank and IDB (more than \$100 million). UNAIDS and the European Union efforts support HIV prevention through mass media education and human rights promotion. Collaboration between UNAIDS, UNICEF and UNFPA remains critical to maximize scarce UN resources in implementing policy reforms. USAID works closely with PAHO, particularly in the areas of reform/decentralization, adolescent reproductive health, immunization and IMCI. The Mission and the Japanese are collaborating in immunization initiatives: two grass-roots grants and an

\$8.6 million grant for vaccines have been approved. Finally, GTZ recently initiated a three-year, reproductive health project in the eastern portion of the country.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees and contractors include the Ministry of Health, Academy for Educational Development, Development Associates, ENTRENA, AVSC, and Abt Associates.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable basic health care services and practices			
Objective ID: 517-002-01			
Approved: 06/01/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Increase access to HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and care services by at risk and affected population			
Indicator: Number of people receiving HIV/AIDS/STI services			
Unit of Measure: Number (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project data	1998	NA	M: 57,085 F: 94,470
Indicator/Description: Number of persons reached through educational activities (direct and indirect beneficiaries), including number of peers multipliers trained, number of consultations provided (STI treatment, Pre/Post-Test Counseling and Emotional Support Services) and condom user.	1999	410,000	M: 135,121 F: 235,598 T:370,719
	2000	530,000	NA
	2001	650,000	NA
	2002	800,000	NA
Comments: This coverage level for 1999 (90%) was achieved from 14 of the 16 grants. The suspension of two grants as well as the postponement of a third cycle of grants (an additional eight grants) due to insufficient FY99 funds and pipeline constraints contributed to a shortfall in achieving the planned target level. Reaching planned targets for 2000-2002 is contingent on the program receiving planned funding levels for FY 2000-FY 2002.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable basic health services and practices			
Objective ID: 517-002-01			
Approved: 06/01/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Improved access to family planning and other reproductive health services			
Indicator: Number of volunteers trained to provide adolescent reproductive health information and services.			
Unit of Measure: Number (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NGO reports	1994 (B)	NA	50
Indicator/Description: Number of peer educators who provide information and services to youth (14-25 years), parents, teachers and community leaders.	1995	NA	90
	1996	NA	130
	1997	NA	150
	1998	225	417
Comments: These peer educators have all met basic competency requirements set by each NGO. 543 of the educators are themselves youth with other 30 being parents or teachers. Under the AccionSIDA NGO grants an additional 901 educators were trained. Each peer reach an average of 20 adolescents and young adults directly, meaning that the network of about 1500 educators reached 30,000 beneficiaries. This indicator will not be reported any further as the grants under the Family Planning & Health Project end 6/00. A new indicator for IR2 will be reported next year once the new activity is finalized during FY00.	1999 (T)	527	573

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable basic health services and practices			
Objective ID: 517-002-01			
Approved: 06/01/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Increase access to selected child survival services			
Indicator: Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) adoption			
Unit of Measure: Number of provinces with an IMCI plan in implementation	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999 (B)	0	0
Source: MOH/PAHO reports	2000	4	NA
Indicator/Description: Number of province or municipal health directorates that have trained the trainers in IMCI, integrated the diffusion of IMCI into their annual health plans and have (at least) begun implementation of service delivery in at least one municipality and within those operating units community level IMCI program has been implemented with referral system (community to clinic and vis-a-versa) operational.	2001	13	NA
	2002	17	NA
	2003	26	NA
	2004 (T)	34	NA
Comments: This is a new indicator developed under the updated strategy. Within this IR, USAID is providing the technical assistance and implementation of community level projects. PAHO took the lead in piloting IMCI at the clinic level and expansion to national coverage is underway. Though clinical training has taken place in 19 provinces, PAHO feels that only 10 provinces (and Distrito Nacional) are systematically implementing the program. Community level IMCI is beginning in 14 provinces, of which four are provinces where clinical referral services are available. However, all communities do not yet match up with the clinics where services are available; thus the system is not fully functional. It is exactly this functioning referral system within provinces, which is our objective.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable basic health services and practices			
Objective ID: 517-002-01			
Approved: 06/01/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Increased efficiency and equity of basic health services, especially at decentralized levels			
Indicator: Key health policies debated in public fora			
Unit of Measure: Number of policies	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: REDSALUD reports, media	1999 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Policy refers to a ‘course of action’ evidenced by laws, constitutional provisions, implementing rules and regulations, ministerial level decrees and other measures of a regulatory nature (including related regulations and enforcement mechanisms); official goals and program plans; statements and other formally documented directives; standards; guidelines and practices. Public fora refers to venues where the public can participate and/or observe health policy debate. This policy may exist on a local, regional or national level.	2000	2	NA
	2001	5	NA
	2002	7	NA
	2003	9	NA
	2004 (T)	10	NA
Comments: This is a new indicator developed under updated strategy.			

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic

Objective ID: 517-003-01

Objective Name: More participatory, representative and better functioning democracy achieved

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The Democracy and Governance strategy has contributed to the achievement of some remarkable justice reforms and new levels of efficiency in judicial operations. The Rule of Law programs are producing results that are so positive that the Government is beginning to replicate models and successes in other major Dominican cities. USAID funding to civil society advocacy has translated into a highly effective domestic electoral observation network and sustained NGO participation in setting local and national priorities for May 2000 presidential elections. Over two-thirds of the volunteers needed for electoral observation have already been recruited and over 300 NGOs have gathered in various venues to discuss candidates' platforms and to monitor campaign quality.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.2 Credible Political Processes
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): International Crime

Summary of the SO:

The More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Strategic Objective is creating a stronger and deeper democratic society in the Dominican Republic. The Strategic Objective's three primary results will strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights; increase the development of a free and active civil society; and create civil society support for more genuine and competitive electoral processes. The Strategic Objective, which exceeded expectations this past year, achieved several key results that will both promote freer and more fair presidential elections in May 2000 and ensure greater access to justice for all Dominicans.

Key Results:

During the past year, USAID provided technical assistance to the Supreme Court and Public Ministry (attorney general and national prosecutors offices) to implement career systems and modernize criminal case handling. This initiative decreased the time to trial for thousands of Dominicans. The Mission also worked with the Supreme Court and the Executive Branch in designing two national legal defense systems that have significantly increased the number of poor Dominicans who have access to free legal assistance. USAID provided technical assistance and training to the Judicial School that the Supreme Court created in 1998. Because 90 percent of all Dominican judges have less than two years on the bench, this school ensures that judges are trained in modern judicial methods and procedures that reflect on-going judicial reforms. The Judicial School is already being cited as a model to replicate in the region.

USAID initiatives have achieved several important results that have significantly increased citizen participation in civil society. This is fortuitous because national elections will be held in May 2000. Through a network of USAID-funded NGOs, over 300 Dominican organizations have advocated for free and fair elections and greater human rights. A Mission-funded NGO has already recruited and trained over two-thirds of the country's election day, poll-monitoring volunteers. Finally, Mission assistance enabled civil society groups to monitor the political parties' activities in selecting presidential candidates that significantly increased transparency. These interventions included compiling curriculum vitae for National Electoral Board members and developing a Code of Ethics statement signed by most presidential candidates.

Performance and Prospects:

Activities under the Civil Society Support for More Genuine and Competitive Electoral Processes Intermediate Result, during the past year, are helping to make the May 2000 presidential elections more transparent and increase citizen participation. Citizen Participation, a USAID-funded local NGO, will monitor all aspects of the election. A comprehensive plan outlines roles and responsibilities for civil society and NGOs in monitoring pre- and post-election activities. These activities include recruiting, training and certifying more than 7,000 electoral observers; observing the candidate nomination and selection process for political parties; and developing and publishing an Electoral Code of Ethics that will monitor, inter alia, use of public campaign funds and ensure campaigns remain focused on national priorities. Citizen Participation, in collaboration with the Inter-American Human Rights Institute's Center of Electoral Assistance and Promotion (IIDH/CAPEL), audited the Central Election Board's

issuance of new voter registration identification cards. The audit revealed technical difficulties in issuing the identity cards and provided recommendations to remedy these problems.

The Increased Development of a Free and Active Civil Society Intermediate Result achieved several important results. Through a USAID-funded cooperative agreement with Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), the Mission is helping to teach local communities how to engage local government on issues that affect their community. The Mission and the Embassy's Public Affairs Office is also implementing a civic education training program, which uses translated and adapted civic education materials prepared by the Civic Education Center of Los Angeles. This activity is important because the Ministry of Education and five other major education institutions are including this information in national school curricula. This intervention also creates synergies with the Policy Strategic Objective by promoting policy reform debates in the economic, environment, energy and education sectors.

The Strengthening Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights Intermediate Result far exceeded expectations. During 1999, the justice system began benefiting from judicial reforms implemented with USAID assistance during the past two years. For example, the justice system has asserted its independence from special interest groups. Recent initiatives to modernize the tribunal courts has afforded new credibility in enabling the Supreme Court to withstand attacks from powerful vested interests. In landmark cases, the courts have enforced previously ignored checks and balances between governmental branches. These actions have earned the respect of Dominicans across the political spectrum as it upheld constitutional and legal restrictions on unbridled exercise of executive power. In addition, USAID's support to civil society and rule of law NGOs and coalitions has given these groups opportunities for increased involvement, credibility and influence in public policy formulation. The synergy between civil society and a reform-minded Supreme Court has created a powerful alliance to resist counter reforms and tendencies towards authoritarian encroachment in the democracy consolidation process.

Pre-trial and criminal prosecution procedures have been streamlined. Since 1996, criminal complaints formally entering the National District system have been reduced by 42 percent; trial court judge sentences quadrupled; and pre-trial investigative phase judges of instruction rulings increased more than 65 percent during the last two years. The combination of the above successes has enabled pilot-program, trial court judges to sentence more cases than entered their courts in 1999. Consequently, the backlog of 200,000 criminal cases, accumulated in the national district court over the last decade, is rapidly being reduced. This program also continues to reduce trial delays from 11 months in 1997 to an average of 5.1 months in the first five months of 1999. Finally, more than 50 percent of the 9,000 prisoners without sentences now spend less than a year without a trial.

During the past year, the Executive Branch expanded the Public Defender's Office from 13 to 23 public defenders who now work in the Dominican Republic's three largest cities. The Executive Branch hopes to further expand this program by an additional 125 public defenders. USAID is collaborating with the Supreme Court to establish a strategic plan to convert a part-time legal defense system into a full-time career system for 86 lawyers who will work in all jurisdictions.

Major justice sector reforms, many developed with USAID technical assistance, were presented to Congress on February 27, 2000. In a national address, President Fernandez submitted four major judicial system reforms: Criminal Code and a major Criminal Procedures Code Reforms; and a Civil Code and Civil Procedures Code bills. USAID-funded NGOs organized forums and seminars to debate a series of proposed reforms that include a Dominican equivalent to the U.S. Freedom of Information Act (a Public Access to Government Documents initiative) and Criminal Investigation System Reform initiatives. The Mission also provided technical assistance in assisting the courts to reorganize provincial court jurisdictions. As a result, justices of the peace may soon be able to hear lesser felony cases that previously fell exclusively under the jurisdiction of overworked first instance judges.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Strategic Objective funding constraints may preclude replication of several successful judicial activities. These activities are described, with a justification for additional resources, in the Resource Request section of this R4.

Should the Criminal Procedures Code reform be enacted, a major training and technical assistance program for judges, prosecutors, public defenders and staff should commence in FY 2001. The Mission will also extend the Strengthening Civil Society II Cooperative Agreement with Citizens Participation for two years. The need for civil society oversight continues until presidential and congressional elections become a transparent process rather than a periodic crisis. The Mission will conduct an external evaluation in July; this evaluation will help inform future activity development and emphases.

The political party structure is an impediment in modernizing the Dominican democratic system. Party patronage factors heavily in selecting candidates for public office, establishing internal secretariats and in assembling elite and non-inclusive constituencies. Working with its NGO partners, the Mission has identified an opportunity to help bring transparency, information and analysis to this process. Both civil society and political parties have voiced interest in creating a non-partisan "think tank" that would veer away from both pure academic research and party-centered studies. This organization could provide objective, thoughtful analysis on a wide-range of issues, particularly those relating to policy and reforms.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB is providing \$40 million for a land registry and valuation program and has also made a small investment in civil society advocacy. The World Bank has contributed nearly \$180,000 for justice reform. France and Spain are also working in the justice sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Contractors and grantees include Chemonics International, Florida International University, National Center for State Courts, the Foundation for Institutional and Justice, Citizen Participation, the Interamerican Institute for Human Rights and the Mother and Teacher Catholic University.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More participatory, representative and better functioning democracy achieved			
Objective ID: 517-003-01			
Approved: 03/06/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights			
Indicator: Average time for case disposition in criminal courts			
Unit of Measure: Average number of months for cases which have final sentence	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)	NA	13.8 Nat'l District
Source: Joint data base of Public Ministry and Supreme Court of Justice as validated by National Center for State Courts inventory of 200,000 criminal cases in National District.	1997	NA	10.0 Nat'l District
	1998	NA	6.5 Nat'l District, n/a Santiago
Indicator/Description: Average time from indictment (referral to trial judge) to final disposition (sentence) within National District criminal courts.	1999	6.5 Nat'l District; 13.8 Santiago	5.8 Nat'l District; n/a Santiago
	2000	6.0 Nat'l District; 10.0 Santiago	NA
Comments: Based on improved statistics validated by National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the results indicator has been updated to represent additional delay reduction for criminal cases in trial phase. Cases measured are those with definitive (final) sentence in the National District, which accounts for some 45% of all cases nationally. Improvements in case handling in National District will be extended to the second largest city, Santiago, by the end of 2000. The result will be coverage of some 75% of the population nationally with delay reducing systems and procedures. The USAID funded implementation start for an automated prisoner registry and criminal case tracking and management system has been delayed due to severely low program pipeline, it is expected to be in operation by mid-2001 in the National District if funds are obligated by March 2000. The system will enable corresponding improvements in available information to include averages by gender. As this automated tracking system will not come on line until 2001, USAID does not anticipate any further reduction in CY2000 from the 5.8 months level achieved. Whereas some 200,000 criminal cases were inventoried/assessed in the Nat'l District, the Santiago inventory effort was delayed due to budget constraints; accordingly, statistics are not available as was planned. However, successful procedures and organization developed in the USAID pilot program are being replicated by the Nat'l Prosecutors offices and Courts in Santiago, and we expect that reductions in delay will be close to those targeted in the indicators for Santiago.	2001	5.5 Nat'l District; 6.5 Santiago	NA
	2002 (T)	5.1 Nat'l District; 5.8 Santiago	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More participatory, representative and better functioning democracy achieved			
Objective ID: 517-003-01			
Approved: 03/06/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights			
Indicator: Number of cases where service is provided by certified public defenders, legal aid or law clinics			
Unit of Measure: Number of criminal cases nation wide	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: GODR Public Defense, Court defense service, Legal Aid NGO statistics	1996 (B)	NA	800 cases M=443 F=357
Indicator/Description: Public Defenders: attorneys the state pays to defend the poor. Legal Aid: NGOs or other private or private/state mixed agencies providing legal representation to the poor. Law Clinics: Groups established by the Bar and Law schools where students, under close supervision, give assistance to the poor. *1999 statistics are only for those orgs. demonstrating competency in legal defense (now 25 GODR Pub. Defenders and 94 Court appointed defense lawyers de oficio), also NGOs CENSEL and FESORE. Statistics provided are aggregated from those sources. Individual numbers of indigent cases handled are: Exec. branch PD 1,771; Court PDs 470; NGOs 365 = 2606 of which 471 cases were in defense of minors. -While there are additionally hundreds of jailed poor who receive free legal service from the Bar Assoc., NGOs, university law students & legal clinic sources, these orgs. aren't included as quality of service provided remains in serious doubt.	1997	1,000	1,060 cases M=725 F=335
	1998	1,100	1,301 cases M=834 F=467
	1999	2,000	2,606 cases* M= 2214 F= 392
	2000	4,000	NA
	2001	8,000	NA
	2002 (T)	10,000	NA
Comments: In late 1999 and early 2000, USAID provided assistance for 2 distinct, but complementary, public defense national system strategic planning efforts. One for the Exec. branch Public Defenders and the other for the Supreme Court's defense lawyer de oficio system. A Public Defense (PD) system bill (resulting in part from USAID technical assistance to define parameters/options for defense systems) was presented in the Dominican Senate in late 1999. Upon enactment of a final version (not expected until late 2000), it is expected to create a more formidable national public defense system. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has already requested USAID provide deeper training and assistance to reorganize its 94 person defense lawyer/ legal assistance system for all jurisdictions in the country. With budgetary constraints, USAID will continue to provide PD training & elevate quality of legal assistance service to the poor as part of a mixed Executive Branch/ Judiciary/Civil Society service system. As a result of USAID training to Exec. branch PDs and Court Defense lawyers, these officials are already beginning to be certified to minimum standards of quality by the GODR or Supreme Court.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More participatory, representative and better functioning democracy achieved			
Objective ID: 517-003-01			
Approved: 03/06/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Increased development of a free and active civil society			
Indicator: Citizens active in NGOs and/or community groups			
Unit of Measure: Percent of citizens over 18 years of age	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports from Democratic Initiatives Project; GODR for general population	1998 (B)	NA	48.6% 2,010,000 M=864,300 F=1,145,700
Indicator/Description: Citizens participating in PID programs (as a percentage of the total population over 18 years of age)	1999	54%	34% 1,582,250 M=769,200 F=813,050
Comments: Based on the management contract, this is a proxy indicator since the next DEMOS survey will not be conducted until 2002. The number of persons participating in PID programs represents the actual number of citizens who were either directly or indirectly involved in civil society organizations receiving USAID funding for democracy strengthening activities. The actual number for 1999 fell short of the target due to a funding shortage which forced a decrease in number of individual sub-grants and collective activities. For 2001 and 2002, this indicator will be changed to reflect more reliably civil society institutional strengthening through their participation in the DI Project, as reflected in improved viability of CSOs.	2000	55%	NA
	2001	55%	NA
	2002 (T)	38% (DEMOS survey)	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More participatory, representative and better functioning democracy achieved			
Objective ID: 517-003-01			
Approved: 03/06/1997		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Consolidated civil society support for more genuine and competitive electoral processes			
Indicator: Citizens involved in monitoring elected officials at national and local levels			
Unit of Measure: Number of citizens	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports from Participación Ciudadana	1996 (B)	NA	5,000 M=2,750 F=2,250
Indicator/Description: Citizens recruited and trained by USAID-supported partners that actively monitor the electoral process	1998	10,000	11,000 M=5,115 F=5,885
	2000	7,000	NA
	2002 (T)	10,000	NA
Comments: In 1998, citizens who volunteered to participate in the electoral observation process amounted to over 13,000, of which approximately 54% were women and 60% under the age of 25. The number of citizens who were trained and certified by the Central Electoral Board as pollwatchers totaled 10,174. The difference between the 10,174 and the 11,000 listed above were those citizens who participated actively as election day volunteers in capacities other than direct pollwatching, e.g., quality control, data processing, backups, phone managers.			
Based on lessons learned and recommendations coming out of external assessments of the 1996 Presidential election and 1998 Congressional and municipal elections, the 2000 target is lower than 2002 because the complexities of municipal and congressional elections require more observers. Since 1999 and 2001 are not election years, no indicators are shown. As of February 2000, over two-thirds of the targeted 7,000 volunteers have been recruited and begun their training.			

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic

Objective ID: 517-005-01

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: During much of the past year, the Hurricane Georges Special Objective has focused on recovery initiatives. Funds arrived in January 1999 and were derived from various sources including the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, reprogrammed Mission funds, Child Survival funds, Section 416(b) and P.L. 480 Title II emergency funds. The recovery phase, which is nearing completion, has met the immediate needs of thousands of Dominicans. The Mission shifted its focus to reconstruction activities with the August 1999 arrival of supplemental funding under the Central American and Caribbean Emergency Disaster Relief Fund. Within the past several months, the Mission has established all the necessary implementation mechanisms to achieve the Special Objective's intermediate results; nine U.S. agencies' workplans have been approved; and NGO sub-grantee selection is well underway.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

The Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction Special Objective (SpO) responds to a plethora of humanitarian needs of Hurricane Georges victims. The recovery phase provided transitional aid for over 400,000 poor Dominicans in the most severely affected areas. The reconstruction phase of the Special Objective, approved in May 1999 and funded in August 1999, will restore basic necessities for hundreds of thousands more Dominicans who suffered economic losses exceeding \$3.3 billion. The Special Objective's primary results will mitigate health risks, restore shelter and food supply levels, reactivate economic activities and improve disaster mitigation.

Key Results:

The Special Objective delivered life-saving assistance throughout the past year. USAID/Santo Domingo, in collaboration with the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), provided 16,500 metric tons of P.L.480 Title II commodities that fed 330,000 Dominicans in rural areas. In collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Government, an innovative \$15 million small-scale farmer recovery program was initiated with the sale of donated wheat and is helping thousands of farmers regain productive capacity. The Mission constructed 3,000 temporary shelter units -- using lumber from felled trees -- for 46,500 people and built more than 2,400 latrines in the country's most affected areas. In addition, USAID repaired 32 water systems that benefited more than 17,500 individuals; rehabilitated and replanted 960 hectares of land with plantains; and distributed 5,100 pounds of vegetable seed to farmers.

Performance and Prospects:

During the past year, the Mission focussed its efforts on providing relief and recovery interventions for those Dominicans most severely affected by Hurricane Georges. The Agency provided emergency funding and the Mission programmed these and a portion of its own funds to address immediate needs. The four primary areas of emergency assistance included food, water and sanitation, health and shelter.

Working with the World Food Programme and the American Red Cross, the Mission was able to deliver food staples to 330,000 Dominicans, which exceeded USAID's target by 10 percent and represented more than 50 percent of those identified as needing emergency food assistance. Food supplies included rice, beans, vegetable oil, fortified cereal products, wheat and peas. In addition, USAID and the Peace Corps established a food distribution center to support small community-based organizations. This collaboration enabled the Mission to deliver 5,100 pounds of vegetable seed to communities suffering crop losses. The Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (BHR/OFDA) funded air drops of 21,000 bags of food and water that Peace Corps packaged.

The hurricane destroyed many water supply systems which made access to potable water an immediate necessity. USAID constructed water and sanitation systems in eight schools rebuilt by the U.S. Army Reserves. The Mission also reprogrammed funds through contractors and six

partner NGOs to repair water systems in the most significantly affected rural communities. BHR/OFDA provided generators, water storage tanks and chlorine for water purification to the National Potable Water Authority who in turn distributed these supplies to affected communities. Through a Food-For-Reconstruction activity, USAID rehabilitated more than 70 kilometers of aqueducts.

The absence of potable water, shelter and sanitation created conditions for spreading disease in epidemic proportions. USAID, in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization, the Ministry of Health and 10 local NGOs, provided vaccinations, primary health care and disease and nutrition surveillance. USAID provided additional funds to increase epidemiological surveillance. PAHO focussed its efforts on dengue prevention and providing vaccinations for measles, meningitis and diphtheria. The Mission also intensified NGO efforts to provide primary health care for children affected by the hurricane. An evaluation and nutrition survey is underway to determine malnutrition levels among this population.

The Government reported that more than 170,000 homes were destroyed or damaged by the hurricane. BHR/OFDA funded and the Mission programmed Agency assistance to erect emergency shelter. This assistance included tents for homeless families and plastic sheeting for homes that suffered extensive roof damage. BHR/OFDA also funded three NGOs to build and repair transitional shelters. This innovative program utilized lumber salvaged from hurricane-damaged trees using several portable sawmills and equipment provided to the Dominican Department of Forestry.

USAID/Santo Domingo assumed an unexpected but crucial role as the coordinator of nine U.S. Government agencies that constituted the U.S. response to Hurricane Georges. The Mission invited representatives from each agency and 37 local institutions to a week-long coordination conference in October 1999. As the lead agency in disaster relief and mitigation, USAID provided leadership, guidance and oversight to these organizations in developing actionable and complementary workplans. This conference and subsequent follow-up significantly improved collaboration and hastened implementation of reconstruction efforts. Though a time-intensive commitment, USAID's on-going role as the lead reconstruction agency has been a worthwhile investment and has set the stage for a well-coordinated U.S. Government reconstruction effort, working with numerous GODR municipalities, NGOs and community-based organizations.

USAID/Santo Domingo initiated several new activities that will help restore economic and social indices to pre-hurricane levels. During the past year, the Mission signed contracts and grants for more than 75 percent of the services needed to achieve its intermediate results in shelter, health, food, economic revitalization and disaster preparedness. The Cooperative Housing Foundation is providing sub-grants to U.S. and local NGOs to construct 2,250 houses which were completely destroyed and repair 2,750 homes that were damaged. The National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association is working with 50 community organizations, two private distribution companies and national authorities to rehabilitate rural electrical infrastructure in the east. Twelve hundred more families will have electricity by year's end.

To help restore economic activity, USAID, USDA and two Dominican Government agencies are jointly implementing a Section 416(b) program to rehabilitate small and medium-scale farming

and livestock operations throughout the country. Farming provides the major source of income for most rural Dominicans and this program will help re-establish pre-hurricane income levels. The Instituto Tecnológico (Technological Institute) is training microentrepreneurs to better protect their businesses against future disasters.

To maximize local community participation and speed service delivery while minimizing Mission management units, USAID will provide health, water and sanitation, agriculture and natural resource interventions through a local contractor. This NGO-intensive activity will reach the vast majority of the hurricane-affected population and constitutes 33 percent of the program assistance provided under the Special Objective reconstruction phase. Most of the sub-grants to U.S. and local NGOs will integrate reconstruction assistance at the community level in the above mentioned areas and to the extent possible, dovetail housing and electrification initiatives in several severely impacted communities.

Finally, the Mission is strengthening the Government, NGOs and local communities' capability and readiness to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. The Mission is funding technical assistance to the Civil Defense Agency and the Dominican Association for the Mitigation of Disasters to reduce disaster vulnerability of the three most severely affected communities. Success will be measured by the number of Government agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations that participate in the national disaster preparedness plan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the short period of time to implement the reconstruction phase of the Special Objective, one possible change to plans may be an adjustment of funding between sectors, contingent on how quickly activities are implemented.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB and World Bank are providing soft loans to the Dominican government of \$117 million and \$110 million, respectively, to assist in the reconstruction effort. Funds from the World Bank are for school reconstruction, roads and bridges, irrigation and water management, and municipal health services. IDB funding will be used for reconstruction of roads and bridges, urban water systems, electricity lines, social spending, community rehabilitation, and disaster mitigation planning. The International Monetary Fund provided an emergency \$55 million line of credit. The European Union is providing \$42 million, mostly for infrastructure rehabilitation and small amounts for light construction materials, water purification and emergency relief. Spain provided \$21 million in loans for humanitarian aid, small businesses, agriculture, and communications. The United Nations is providing \$12 million for social, community and agricultural development.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The principal contractors, grantees or agencies implementing this SpO include Pan American Health Organization, John Snow International, Cooperative Housing Foundation, National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Inc., Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, American Red Cross, World Food Programme, Instituto Tecnológico-CAMPE, International Resource Group, Asociación Dominicana para Mitigación de Desastres, ENTRENA, S.A., Peace Corps, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Commerce (the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration), and numerous local NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction			
Objective ID: 517-005-01			
Approved: 05/1999		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Health risks mitigated			
Indicator: Water and sanitation facilities rehabilitated in impacted communities			
Unit of Measure: Number of people (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Progress Reports, Monitoring Visits, Evaluations from NGOs and ENTRENA, S.A.	1999 (B)	0	29,500
	2000	200,000	NA
Indicator/Description: The total number of people in impacted communities with access to rebuilt potable water systems and sanitation systems.	2001 (T)	300,000	NA
Comments: Under the Planned column for 1999, the figure zero indicates that prior to Hurricane Georges, the people in these affected communities had access to potable water systems and sanitation systems. The figure in the Actual column for 1999 reflects the number of people in impacted communities who benefited under the recovery phase of the program with funding from OFDA, reprogrammed Mission funds, and Child Survival Funds.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction			
Objective ID: 517-005-01			
Approved: 05/1999		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Shelter restored			
Indicator: Repair/fortify and reconstruct houses in impacted areas			
Unit of Measure: Number of houses (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports, evaluations, monitoring visits. (CHF)	1999 (B)	0	3,034
Indicator/Description: The total number of houses that have been repaired/fortified or reconstructed.	2000	5,000	NA
	2001 (T)	8,000	NA
Comments: The zero figure listed under the Planned column for 1999 indicates that prior to Hurricane Georges, these houses existed and provided shelter. The 3,034 houses that were repaired/fortified or reconstructed in 1999 were transitional houses using OFDA funds and salvaged lumber.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction			
Objective ID: 517-005-01			
Approved: 05/1999		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Economic activities reactivated			
Indicator: Assist small farmers with rehabilitation			
Unit of Measure: Number of small farmers (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports and evaluations as provided by NGOs.	1999 (B)	0	5,100
Indicator/Description: The total number of small farmers who have received assistance to rehabilitate their farms and improve their livestock and agricultural productivity practices.	2000	10,000	NA
	2001 (T)	17,400	NA
Comments: Prior to Hurricane Georges, these small farmers did not require assistance to rehabilitate their farms, which is indicated by the figure zero under the Planned column for 1999. The Actual figure of small farmers assisted in 1999 is taken from those who received vegetable seeds.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction			
Objective ID: 517-005-01			
Approved: 05/1999		Country/Organization: USAID Dominican Republic	
Result Name: Environment management & disasters mitigated			
Indicator: Establish soil and watershed management programs			
Unit of Measure: Number of hectares	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports and evaluations as provided by NGOs and ENTRENA, S.A.	1999 (B)	0	234
	2000	2,700	NA
Indicator/Description: The total number of hectares of land treated with improved soil conservation and management practices in affected areas, including reforestation.	2001 (T)	6,300	NA
Comments: These figures indicate the number of hectares that will be improved in the areas affected by Hurricane Georges. The figures for CY1999 indicate that prior to the hurricane, none of this land was treated with improved soil conservation or management practices. During CY1999, 234 hectares of land were treated with improved soil conservation and reforestation through Food-For-Reconstruction activities.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

The development environment in the Dominican Republic is excellent for achieving the Mission's Strategic Plan. Two Mission Strategic Objectives are exceeding expectations: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved Strategic Objective and the Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices Strategic Objective. The Reconstruction Special Objective and Policies Adopted That Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective are on-track. However, to maintain momentum and synergy among Strategic Objectives, the Mission requires a modest increase in program resources for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

The following resource request is based upon Latin American and Caribbean Bureau control-levels (through FY 2002) issued on February 28, 2000.

More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved Strategic Objective

Elections in the Dominican Republic are still viewed with grave apprehension. The National Electoral Board currently lacks the institutional credibility and expertise to ensure a transparent electoral process. Civil society oversight at all levels and all stages of the electoral process is critical, including post-election activities. To achieve this Intermediate Result, USAID must continue to engage local NGOs in the monitoring process, civic education and grass-roots advocacy. The Mission's civil society strategy will concentrate on modernizing the political party structure, assessing human-level impact of economic reforms and implementing the Civil Service Reform Plan. The Mission requests an additional \$400,000 in FY 2002.

The Mission plans to extend two successful justice sector, pilot programs nationwide: the public defense and alternative dispute resolution systems. Without additional funding, the National District pilot program to modernize and reform tribunals and prosecutor offices cannot be extended to Santiago and other major cities. The Judicial and Public Ministry partners have begun implementing proven organizational and procedural models throughout the country; however, the criminal case tracking system cannot be installed without additional funding. The Mission also requires new funding to increase NGO presence and institutional capability in promoting the rule of law. This intervention is critical and will lend substantial support to the Government's on-going anti-corruption program. Funding constraints have also halted all support to Civil Society and rule of law NGO advocacy efforts to inform and educate Dominicans and legislators on important justice sector reforms (e.g. Criminal Procedures Code, Criminal Code, Public Ministry Career bill, anti-corruption and police reform initiatives). Though no increase is requested, maintaining the Bureau's FY 2001 and FY 2002 budgeted levels are essential to implement these activities and achieve the Strategic Objective.

Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices Strategic Objective

With the family planning activity ending in FY 2000, the Mission supports the Bureau's FY 2001 and FY 2002 levels that will enable the launch of its reproductive health and NGO sustainability program. This activity will build upon the Mission's substantial investment in the local NGOs, yet require these NGOs to attain financial sustainability. With new grants commencing during FY 2000, the Mission requests an early FY 2001 disbursement of its population funds.

The Government has made HIV/AIDS prevention a top, national priority and significantly increased the amount of resources dedicated to the program this past year. The Mission waited to see whether or not the Government would make a financial commitment to their national strategy before initiating activities planned since 1998. The Government has made that commitment. The Mission supports the Bureau's CS levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002 which will enable USAID to extend its HIV/AIDS services network and prevention-care continuum.

Policies Adopted That Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective

USAID/Santo Domingo recently launched the newly approved Policy Strategic Objective. This cross-cutting strategy will promote key policy reforms in the economic competitiveness, basic education, environmental management and energy privatization sectors. To achieve this Strategic Objective, USAID/Santo Domingo requests an additional \$200,000 and \$700,000 in DA/Environment funds in FY 2001 and FY 2002, respectively.

The competitiveness strategy builds upon the need to adopt growth-oriented, economic policies and create a propitious environment for private sector investment. USAID will fund a National Competitiveness Assessment, a Regional Competitiveness strategy, a pilot cluster activity and a policy advocacy strategy for the micro and small business sector. The Mission has begun negotiating technical assistance and supports the Bureau's levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

In the environment and energy areas, the Mission will assist the Government in establishing a framework to improve environmental regulation and management in the energy sector and design a National Rural Electrification Plan. In addition, funds are also needed to prepare a national environmental assessment and then provide technical assistance to respond to environmental issues identified. Finally, the Dominican Republic is very likely to benefit from USAID's recently approved Development Credit Authority (DCA), that will require a modest level of resources to support the guarantee program. To meet these obligations, USAID supports the Bureau's environment FY 2001 level and requests that it be maintained in FY 2002.

Finally, the Mission supports the Bureau's levels for basic education funds for FY 2001 and FY 2002 which will afford advocacy-related initiatives in developing education policy reforms.

Operating Expenses and Staffing

The Operating Expense (OE) and Workforce Tables are based on the Mission's Strategic Plan which includes \$87.2 million in Hurricane Georges recovery and reconstruction funding. USAID/Santo Domingo manages U.S. dollar and trust-fund OE resources and development program resources. The Mission continues to provide financial management services,

contracting, project development and program backstop support to USAID/Guyana and residual services for USAID/RDO/Caribbean.

Workforce

USAID/Santo Domingo's workforce has increased by four positions during the past year due entirely to the hurricane reconstruction program. These four positions are program-funded. By the end of FY 2002, the Mission will have returned to its pre-hurricane workforce levels, eliminating 17 positions (12 program- and five OE-funded).

Operating Expenses

The Mission's primary OE resource management challenge relates to personnel costs associated with the hurricane reconstruction program. For FY 2000, the Mission absorbed \$80,400 within the existing OE level due to savings generated by the forward funding policy change. The Mission expects additional funds from the Bureau in FY 2000 to cover OE expenses related to the reconstruction program of \$5.8 (over and above the \$34.0 allowed) for FY 2000 and \$69.6 for FY 2001.

Should the Mission not receive additional CACEDRF-related OE funds, USAID will incur a 58 percent reduction in TDY support for reconstruction monitoring activities and office coverage for support staff (i.e. the Controller and Contracting Officer). This reduction will directly and negatively affect the Mission's ability to quickly and efficiently implement and disburse CACEDRF funds. A FY 2002 decrease in U.S. Direct Hire post assignments and the need for USPSC TDY support has enabled the Mission to absorb \$50.0 in OE reconstruction costs. These costs are comprised entirely of salaries and severance pay for three employees.

The Mission foresees two upcoming outlays that should occur in FY 2001; these costs will not be included in the budget due to uncertainty as to the costs and/or who will pay for them. The first outlay is a buy-in to the new Department of State Telephone Communications System (DOSTEC) estimated to cost \$100.0. The second is a security upgrade of the USAID E&E Radio System for both residences and USAID vehicles with an estimated cost of \$30.0. These anticipated expenditures do not constitute a Capital Investment and the Mission will notify the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau as details become available.

Summary of Changes by Object Code (OC)

OC 11.1 (FNDH base pay) and 11.5 (FNDH other compensation) – FY 2000 has a decrease of 36 percent and 28 percent respectively due to cost savings from the transfer of two FNDH from OE to program funding during the latter part of FY 1999.

OC 11.8 (FNPSC and USPSC salaries) – A small percentage increase is reflected in FY 2000 resulting from a decrease in costs associated with the forward funding policy change, offset by an increase in costs associated with absorbing expenses related to OE-funded reconstruction personnel. The increase of 20 percent in FY 2001 is related to the change in forward funding

guidance (12 months paid in 2001 versus 9 months in 2000). The eight percent increase in 2002 reflects current estimates for wage increases for that fiscal year.

OC 12.1 (Personnel benefits) – The decrease in 2000 and increase in 2001 are related to the change in forward funding policy.

OC 13.0 (Benefits for former personnel) – USAID/Santo Domingo will pay severance to three OE-funded employees related to the reconstruction program, whose assignments terminate in FY 2002.

OC 21.0 (Travel and transportation of persons) – FY 2000 has a 32 percent increase due to amplified USAID/Washington TDY assistance necessary for election monitoring and additional coverage for Strategic Objective Two and the Special Objective caused by unexpected vacancies in key positions. The 7 percent decrease in FY 2001 reflects a reduction to normal levels for the Site Visits – Headquarters Personnel category.

OC 22.0 (Transportation of things) – FY 2000 reflects a sharp increase of 430 percent due to three additional USDH transfers to post. The reduction of 6 percent in FY 2001 is a result of reduced shipping costs corresponding to reduced NXP purchases. A 47 percent decrease in FY 2002 is primarily caused by a reduction of three USDH transfers from the two prior years.

OC 23.2 (Rent) and OC 23.3 (communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges) – The majority of changes to these two OCs is related to the change in forward funding guidance. OC 23.3 also increased in FY 2001 due to the addition of one house in the Mission's housing pool caused by the replacement of one USDH who is retiring and is part of a USAID tandem couple.

OC 25.1 (Advisory and assistance services) – The FY 2002 decrease of 47 percent reflects the anticipated reduction in USPSC staffing coverage needs, due to the termination of the Hurricane Georges recovery program.

OC 25.3 (ICASS) – The 38 percent reduction is a result of the Mission disengagement from the ICASS housing maintenance component, effective October 1, 1999.

OC 25.4 (Operation and maintenance of facilities) – The 69 percent increase is comprised of an increase in residential maintenance costs due to ICASS disengagement and building improvements. The Mission is making the USAID building handicap-accessible and compliant with fire safety standards. The Mission is also implementing recommended security upgrades. The decrease in FYs 2001 and 2002 reflect the absence of capital improvement projects and an anticipated decrease in maintenance costs. We do not anticipate any capital improvement projects in 2001 or 2002.

OC 31.0 (Equipment) – Both FYs 1999 and 2000 are higher than usual due to additional or replacement equipment needed after Hurricane Georges and the ensuing capital improvement projects that were started. The decreases in FYs 2001 and 2002 reflect our normal levels. We do not anticipate any large purchases of information technology hardware or software.

Trust Funds

A longstanding reconciliation discrepancy was resolved with the USDO in Charleston, which resulted in an increase adjustment of approximately \$2500.0 to our trust-fund account. At an obligation rate of \$350.0 per year with an interest rate of 13 percent, the trust-fund balance will continue to increase. If the Mission obligates \$500.0 per year, trust funds should last through FY 2011.

In sum, the Mission feels that with the OE-levels in the tables plus additional CACEDRF funding of \$75.4 in FY 2000, USAID will have adequate OE resources to effectively manage its program. If additional CACEDRF funds are not forthcoming, the Mission will have reduced resources with which to fund personnel in the Controller and Contracting support offices. Both offices are crucial in providing high accountability and timely assistance needed to expeditiously implement the Mission's reconstruction program.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Increased use of sustainable basic health care services and practices (SO2)	IMPACT 936-3090.3	High	1998-2002	300		150	
SO2/IR1	AIDSMARK 936-3090.03	High	1999-2002	100		100	
SO2/IR1	POLICY 936-3078	High	2000-2002	0		50	
SO2/IR2	PRIME II 936-3072.03	Medium/High	1998-2002	75		75	
SO2/IR2	CMC 936-3085.02	High	1999-2002	100		0	
SO2/IR2	AVSC 936-3068	High	1997-2002	200		150	
SO2/IR2	DELIVER 936-3089	High	2001-2002	50		50	
SO2/IR2	MEASURE COMMUNICATION 936-3083	High	2001	75		0	
SO2/IR3	PEACE CORPS 936-1421	Medium/High	1998-2002	25		25	
SO2/IR3	BASICS 936-6006	Medium	2001-2002	50		50	
GRAND TOTAL.....				975	0	650	0

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	1,115		600								515		1,800	526
	Field Spt													0	0
		1,115	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	0	1,800	526
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	4,754					2,470		0	1,850	434			7,063	1,799
	Field Spt	946					330		0	450	166			1,851	429
		5,700	0	0	0	0	2,800	0	0	2,300	600	0	0	8,914	2,228
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	3,285											3,285	5,086	1,646
	Field Spt	0													
		3,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,285	5,086	1,646
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0												1,300	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0
SPO 2: Hurricane Georges Reconstruction															
	Bilateral	0												8,750	20,250
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,750	20,250
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		9,154	0	600	0	0	2,470	0	0	1,850	434	515	3,285	23,999	24,221
Total Field Support		946	0	0	0	0	330	0	0	450	166	0	0	1,851	429
TOTAL PROGRAM		10,100	0	600	0	0	2,800	0	0	2,300	600	515	3,285	25,850	24,650

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	600
Democracy	3,285
HCD	0
PHN	5,700
Environment	515
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	7,200
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	7,200
CSD Program	2,900
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	2,900

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	0						0							0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	3,000											3,000	2,750	1,756
	Field Spt	0													
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,750	1,756
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		3,000	0	0		0				0	0	0	3,000	2,750	1,756
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	2,750	1,756

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	3,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	3,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	2,100		1,300	300			0				500		2,000	626
	Field Spt													0	0
		2,100	0	1,300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	2,000	626
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	7,674					3,800	524	0	2,600	750			5,775	4,023
	Field Spt	975					500	75		400				1,454	100
		8,649	0	0	0	0	4,300	599	0	3,000	750	0	0	7,229	4,123
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	3,686											3,686	3,157	2,175
	Field Spt	0													
		3,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,686	3,157	2,175
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2: Hurricane Georges Reconstruction															
	Bilateral	0												15,250	5,000
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,250	5,000
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		13,460	0	1,300	300	0	3,800	0	0	2,600	750	500	3,686	26,182	11,824
Total Field Support		975	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	400	0	0	0	1,454	100
TOTAL PROGRAM		14,435	0	1,300	300	0	4,300	599	0	3,000	750	500	3,686	27,636	11,924

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,300
Democracy	3,686
HCD	300
PHN	8,649
Environment	500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	9,786
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	9,786
CSD Program	4,649
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	4,649

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	0		0				0				0			0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	0					0		0	0					
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	4,000											4,000	3,500	2,256
	Field Spt	0													
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	2,256
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for godr Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	2,256
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	2,256

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	4,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	4,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	4,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	1,800		1,300	500			0				0		1,900	526
	Field Spt													0	0
		1,800	0	1,300	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	526
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	6,850					3,225	425	0	2,700	500			7,375	4,247
	Field Spt	650					275	75		300				700	50
		7,500	0	0	0	0	3,500	500	0	3,000	500	0	0	8,075	4,297
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	3,200											3,200	3,514	1,947
	Field Spt	0													
		3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,514	1,947
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for GODR Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2: Hurricane Georges Reconstruction															
	Bilateral	0												5,000	0
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		11,850	0	1,300	500	0	3,225	0	0	2,700	500	0	3,200	17,789	6,720
Total Field Support		650	0	0	0	0	275	75	0	300	0	0	0	700	50
TOTAL PROGRAM		12,500	0	1,300	500	0	3,500	500	0	3,000	500	0	3,200	18,489	6,770

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,300
Democracy	3,200
HCD	500
PHN	7,500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	8,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	8,000
CSD Program	4,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	4,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
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FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/Country: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1: Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance															
	Bilateral	0		0				0				0			0
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Care Services and Practices															
	Bilateral	0					0		0	0					
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved															
	Bilateral	4,000											4,000	3,450	2,806
	Field Spt	0												0	
		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,450	2,806
SPO 1: Better Systems and Information for godr Economic Decision-making Established															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 2:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,450	2,806
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,450	2,806

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	4,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	4,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	4,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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Workforce Tables

Org - USAID Dominican Republic End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	0			0		2	2	1	1			1	5	7
Other U.S. Citizens						0		0	0	1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire						0		0	1	4	1				6	6
Other FSN/TCN		1				0		1	0	8	22	2		4	36	37
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	25	2	0	5	49	52
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	2	0		4	0	7			0			1	1	8
FSNs/TCNs	3	5	5	0		8	0	21		3	0			1	4	25
Subtotal	3	6	7	0	0	12	0	28	0	3	0	0	0	2	5	33
Total Direct Workforce	4	8	7	0	0	12	0	31	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	85
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	8	7	0	0	12	0	31	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	85

Workforce Tables

	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	0				0	2	2	1	1			1	5	7
Other U.S. Citizens							0	0	0	1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	0	1	4	1				6	6
Other FSN/TCN		1					0	1	0	8	22	2		4	36	37
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14	25	2	0	5	49	52
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	2	0			4	7			0			1	1	8
FSNs/TCNs	3	5	5	0			8	21		3	0			1	4	25
Subtotal	3	6	7	0	0		12	28	0	3	0	0	0	2	5	33
Total Direct Workforce	4	8	7	0	0		12	31	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	85
TAACS								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	8	7	0	0		12	31	3	17	25	2	0	7	54	85

Workforce Tables

FY 2002 Target															
OE Funded: 1/															
Other U.S. Citizens							0	0	1				1	1	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire							0	1	4	1			6	6	
Other FSN/TCN	1						1	0	8	21	1	4	34	35	
Subtotal	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	13	24	1	0	5	46	49
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens		1	2	0		0	3			0			0	3	
FSNs/TCNs	3	5	5	0		0	13		2	0		1	3	16	
Subtotal	3	6	7	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	19
Total Direct Workforce	4	8	7	0	0	0	19	3	15	24	1	0	6	49	68
TAACS							0						0	0	
Fellows							0						0	0	
IDIs							0						0	0	
TAACS							0						0	0	
Fellows							0						0	0	
IDIs							0						0	0	
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No:		517			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC					Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	118.9			118.9			124.1		
	Subtotal OC 11.1	118.9			0			124.1		
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0			0			0		
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0			0			0		
11.5	FNDH	49.5			49.5			49.9		
	Subtotal OC 11.5	49.5			0			49.9		
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	35.5			35.5			42		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	234.7			350			353.8		
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	270.2			350			395.8		
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	40.3			40.3			46.9		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	18.9			18.9			21.2		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	1.4			1.4			1.8		
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0			0			0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0			0			12.8		
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0			0			0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	19.3			19.3			19.8		
12.1	US PSC Benefits	15.2			15.2			18		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0			0			0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	74.5			74.5			87.8		
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1	169.6			0			208.3		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No:		517			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC					Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0	12.8		12.8
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	12.8	0	12.8
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	30		30	30		30	30		30
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	4.8		4.8	7.8		7.8	3.1		3.1
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.5		0.5	0		0	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	4.5		4.5	7		7	7		7
21.0	R & R Travel	6.3		6.3	5.4		5.4	6.4		6.4
21.0	Education Travel	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
21.0	Evacuation Travel	5		5	5		5	5		5
21.0	Retirement Travel	0		0	1		1	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	24		24	10		10	10		10
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10		10	10		10	10		10
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	28		28	28		28	28		28
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	1		1	1		1	1		1
Subtotal OC 21.0		118.1	0	118.1	109.2	0	109.2	104.5	0	104.5
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	40.5		40.5	40.5		40.5	13.5		13.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	15.6		15.6	15.9		15.9	15.7		15.7
22.0	Retirement Freight	0		0	6		6	0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	20.5		20.5	12.5		12.5	9.3		9.3

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.5		5.5	2.7		2.7	2.9		2.9
	Subtotal OC 22.0	82.1	0	82.1	77.6	0	77.6	41.4	0	41.4
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	2.6		2.6	5.2		5.2	5.5		5.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	5.1		5.1	20.4		20.4	21.4		21.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	55		55	165		165	168		168
	Subtotal OC 23.2	62.7	0	62.7	190.6	0	190.6	194.9	0	194.9
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	77.4		77.4	87		87	91.3		91.3
23.3	Residential Utilities	41.3		41.3	50.6		50.6	53.1		53.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	22.3		22.3	28.8		28.8	30.2		30.2
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
23.3	Courier Services	3.1		3.1	3.9		3.9	4.1		4.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	144.4	0	144.4	170.6	0	170.6	179	0	179
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	9.1		9.1	9.2		9.2	9.3		9.3
	Subtotal OC 24.0	9.1	0	9.1	9.2	0	9.2	9.3	0	9.3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	57.7		57.7	51.6		51.6	21		21
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	9.3		9.3	12.1		12.1	12.7		12.7
	Subtotal OC 25.1	67.5	0	67.5	64.2	0	64.2	34.2	0	34.2
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	35.5		35.5	43.6		43.6	45.8		45.8
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	37		37	44.1		44.1	46.4		46.4
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			Overseas Mission Budgets					
Org. No:		517			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target		
OC					Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations						0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees				2.2		2.2	2.3		2.3
25.2	Vehicle Rental						0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts						0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services						0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities				0		0	0		0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments						0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services				40.9		40.9	46.8		46.8
25.2	Staff training contracts				9.5		9.5	10.9		10.9
25.2	ADP related contracts						0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2					126	0	126	148.6	0	148.6
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS				130.6		130.6	137		137
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts						0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3					130.6	0	130.6	137	0	137
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				126.5		126.5	50		50
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				46		46	50		50
Subtotal OC 25.4					172.5	0	172.5	100	0	100
25.6	Medical Care				7.9		7.9	8.2		8.2
Subtotal OC 25.6					7.9	0	7.9	8.2	0	8.2
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs				2		2	2		2
25.7	Storage Services						0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				27.4		27.4	25.2		25.2
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance				19.7		19.7	20		20
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				6.8		6.8	7		7
Subtotal OC 25.7					55.9	0	55.9	54.2	0	54.2
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)						0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8					0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 517		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	83.5		83.5	87.5		87.5	90.9		90.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	83.5	0	83.5	87.5	0	87.5	90.9	0	90.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	54.9		54.9	26.5		26.5	28.7		28.7
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	130.1		130.1	33.3		33.3	2		2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	26		26	35.5		35.5	35.5		35.5
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	45		45	29		29	29		29
31.0	ADP Software purchases	12		12	26.7		26.7	26.7		26.7
	Subtotal OC 31.0	268	0	268	151	0	151	121.9	0	121.9
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		1936.50	350.00	2286.50	2086.00	350.00	2436.00	2086.00	350.00	2436.00

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

1101.1

1218.5

1285.6

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

16 _____

17 _____

18 _____

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Organization: USAID/Santo Domingo

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	3,060.0	3,085.0	3,113.0
Obligations	350.0	350.0	350.0
Deposits	375.0	378.0	382.0
Balance End of Year	3,085.0	3,113.0	3,145.0

Exchange Rate 16.0 17.0 18.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	87		87	90		90	94		94
	Subtotal OC 11.1	87	0	87	90	0	90	94	0	94
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	35		35	36		36	37		37
	Subtotal OC 11.5	35	0	35	36	0	36	37	0	37
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	3.1		3.1
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	170.4	70	240.4	118	70	188	140.8	70	210.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	170.4	70	240.4	118	70	188	143.9	70	213.9
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	22.8		22.8	19.1		19.1	17.4		17.4
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	3.2		3.2	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0	0.7		0.7			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	14		14	13.9		13.9	13.9		13.9
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	25.6		25.6	19		19	21		21
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	65.6	0	65.6	55.1	0	55.1	54.7	0	54.7

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0	6		6
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6		6	6		6	5.5		5.5
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0	2.6		2.6			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel	2.4		2.4			0	1.8		1.8
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	3.2		3.2	2		2	2		2
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2		2	2		2	1.9		1.9
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	5.6		5.6	5.6		5.6	5.3		5.3
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.1		0.1
Subtotal OC 21.0		19.4	0	19.4	18.4	0	18.4	16.6	0	16.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0	13.5		13.5			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2.1		2.1	1.9		1.9	1.9		1.9

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.6		0.6	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 22.0	2.7	0	2.7	15.5	0	15.5	2	0	2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	1		1	1		1	1		1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	4		4	4		4	4		4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	9		9	36		36	36		36
	Subtotal OC 23.2	14	0	14	41	0	41	41	0	41
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	15.4		15.4	17		17	17		17
23.3	Residential Utilities	8.2		8.2	10.2		10.2	10		10
23.3	Telephone Costs	4.4		4.4	5.7		5.7	5.7		5.7
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	0.6		0.6	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
	Subtotal OC 23.3	28.6	0	28.6	33.6	0	33.6	33.4	0	33.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.7		1.7
	Subtotal OC 24.0	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	1.7	0	1.7
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	11.5		11.5	10.3		10.3	4		4
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	1.8		1.8	2.4		2.4	2.4		2.4
	Subtotal OC 25.1	13.4	0	13.4	12.8	0	12.8	6.5	0	6.5
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	7.1		7.1	8.7		8.7	9.1		9.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	5.1		5.1	8.8		8.8	9.2		9.2
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	8.9		8.9	9.3		9.3	9.3		9.3
25.2	Staff training contracts	1.9		1.9	2.1		2.1	2		2
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.2		23.4	0	23.4	29.3	0	29.3	30.1	0	30.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	26.12		26.12	27.4		27.4	27.3		27.3
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.3		26.12	0	26.12	27.4	0	27.4	27.3	0	27.3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	25.5		25.5	10		10	7.6		7.6
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	5		5	7		7	5.6		5.6
Subtotal OC 25.4		30.5	0	30.5	17	0	17	13.2	0	13.2
25.6	Medical Care	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
Subtotal OC 25.6		1.5	0	1.5	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	1.6
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5.4		5.4	5		5	5		5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	4		4	4		4	4		4
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1		1	2		2	1.4		1.4
Subtotal OC 25.7		10.8	0	10.8	11.4	0	11.4	10.8	0	10.8
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 517		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	16.7		16.7	17.5		17.5	17.2		17.2
	Subtotal OC 26.0	16.7	0	16.7	17.5	0	17.5	17.2	0	17.2
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	7.6		7.6	3.7		3.7	4		4
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	26	0	26	6.6		6.6	0.3		0.3
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	5.2		5.2	7.1		7.1	7		7
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	9		9	5.8		5.8	5.5		5.5
31.0	ADP Software purchases	2.4		2.4	5.3		5.3	5		5
	Subtotal OC 31.0	50.2	0	50.2	28.5	0	28.5	21.8	0	21.8
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		597.12	70	667.12	554.9	70	624.9	558.8	70	628.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>322</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>281</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>US\$1</u> <u>RD\$16</u>	<u>US\$1</u> <u>RD\$17</u>	<u>US\$1</u> <u>RD\$18</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

USAID/Santo Domingo is in compliance with all Agency environmental impact regulations and procedures.

Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective

This Strategic Objective combines and replaces existing bilateral agreements in the education, energy, environment, and economic growth sectors. Two primary activities are planned for FY 2000: (a) assist the Government to develop a national environmental assessment that will serve as a planning tool and as a baseline for environmental regulatory agencies and (b) develop a national rural electrification plan that become a decision-making tool for government and private sector entities addressing energy needs in off-grid communities. The Mission will utilize a Global Bureau IQC to conduct a national Environmental Assessment. This activity will establish a baseline data that will enable the to-be-created Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Environmental Protection Institute and the National Forestry Resources Institute develop Action Plans for a variety of environmental initiatives.

The Mission's PVO Co-Financing Activity will end shortly. The Mission requests short-term technical assistance from the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau and the Global Bureau, in FY 2000, to determine the efficacy of the Mission's environmental guidelines that governed this Activity.

All current and planned activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, Categorical Exclusions (CEs), and Environmental Assessments (EAs). Mission is closely monitoring application of activity specific environmental guidelines developed with Bureau assistance. The Mission will complete an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prior to obligating funds under the Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective Agreement.

Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices

The Mission completed an IIE for all current and planned activities under the Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Care Services and Practices Strategy Objective in 1999. The Bureau's Environmental Threshold Decision (LAC-IEE-99-36) concurred with the Mission's recommendation that the Strategic Objective should receive a CE.

All activities are in compliance with approved CE. In addition, water & sanitation activities under this SO are closely monitored by the Mission for environmental compliance, per Bureau-approved and activity-specific environmental guidelines.

More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved

The existing CE for the More Participatory, Representative and Better Functioning Democracy Achieved Strategic Objective covers all activities which are in compliance. No new activities will be initiated under this Strategic Objective at this time.

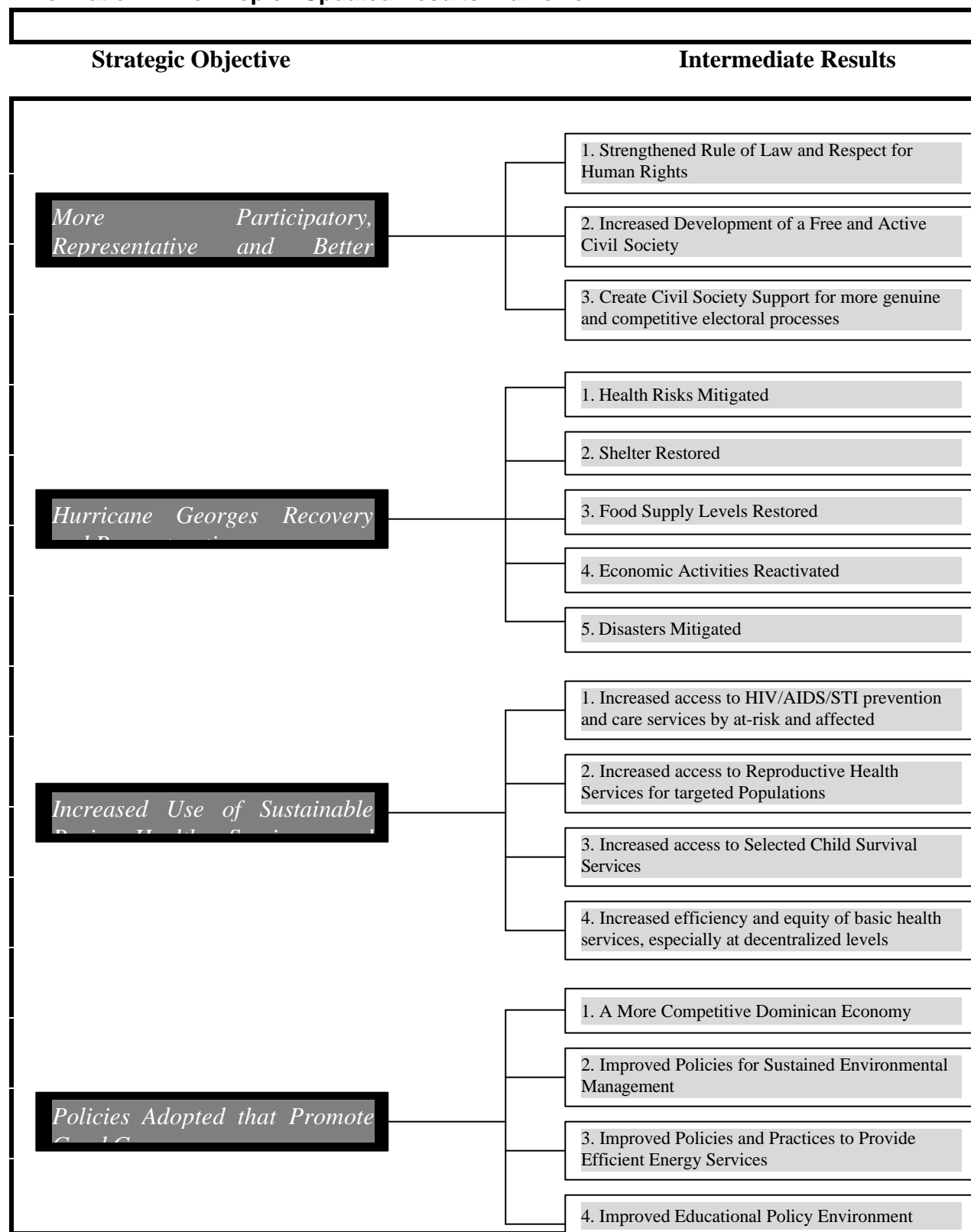
Hurricane Georges Reconstruction Special Objective

The environmental review for all activities under the Hurricane Georges Reconstruction Special Objective are included in the Bureau's environmental threshold decision on July 13, 1999 (LAC-IEE-99-01 and LAC-IEE-99-16) and in subsequent amendments. These amendments included two IEEs prepared and approved for the two following activities: the Health, Water and Sanitation Activity and the Restoration of Shelter, Restoration of Food Supplies, Economic Reactivation and Disaster Mitigation activities. Another IEE included a Deferred Decision on salvage logging operations to reconstruct homes in hurricane-affected areas. Subsequently, the Bureau determined that an IEE was not necessary for this activity. No further environmental review is required.

In sum, all Special Objective activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, CEs, and EAs and the Mission is closely monitoring application of the Bureau's activity-specific, environmental guidelines.

Updated Framework Annex

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework



Success Stories

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

Policies Adopted that Promote Good Governance Strategic Objective

“Windpower Encourages Microenterprise Operations”

"A Wind-Powered Water Pumping System Provides Access to Potable Water for Guzmán"

Increased Use of Sustainable Basic Health Services and Practices Strategic Objective

“Access to Potable Water: One Community's Determination”

“A Successful Public-Private Partnership: The Sammy Sosa Children’s Health Clinic”

Hurricane Georges Recovery and Reconstruction Special Objective

“USAID/Santo Domingo Helps to Rebuild Lives and Communities in the Aftermath of Hurricane Georges”

Democracy and Governance Strategic Objective

“Fundación para el Desarrollo de Villa Altagracia (FUDEVA): The Community Decides”

"Rule of Law Synergies Protect Dominicans' Health and Environment"

Windpower Encourages Microenterprise Operations

Juncalito, Dominican Republic -- Juncalito is an isolated town located in the foothills of the central mountain range of the Dominican Republic. Approximately 3,000 people live in Juncalito. Until recently, because of its isolated location, Juncalito never had either a telecommunications system or electricity. The lack of these services discourages the establishment of any electricity-dependent microenterprise operations.

Abel Rodríguez is one of the 3,000 residents of Juncalito. He is a young, small-scale coffee farmer, who also sells fertilizer and other agricultural items to neighboring small-scale farmers. As a young boy, Mr. Rodríguez always dreamed of the day that his town would have telephones or electricity. In order to meet his minimal need for electricity, Mr. Rodríguez would spend hours traveling to and from the nearest town, Jánico, to get some gas to run an old, smoky generator that would provide some electricity for his family and his small business. In order to call his relatives who lived in Santiago, a nearby Dominican city, he would spend an hour and a half traveling by motorcycle to the nearest phone.

Five years ago, Mr. Rodríguez realized that in order to make his childhood dream a reality and to improve his business, he would have to take some initiative. As a result, he installed a solar-powered telephone service, which became very popular among the community members. However, weather conditions limited this solar-powered service and a demand on the system was increasing as more of the 3,000 residents used it to call relatives both within and outside of the Dominican Republic.

The increasing demand and the undependable solar power motivated Mr. Rodríguez to improve the telecommunications system. With the assistance of Plan Sierra, a local NGO, Mr. Rodríguez learned that he could borrow US\$3,000 from USAID-financed Renewable Energy Growth Assistance Entity (REGAE) and finance an improved energy system. By signing this agreement, REGAE agreed to build a 300-watt wind energy system for Mr. Rodríguez that would produce enough electricity to operate a modern communications system and provide lighting.

Through this agreement, Mr. Rodríguez has not only brought his community one step closer to accessing electricity, but he has made it economically feasible for microentrepreneurs to undertake business initiatives by making electricity more affordable. Moreover, he's increased satisfaction among his clients by making his telephone service dependable and convenient; they no longer have to ride a horse or motorcycle two hours to the nearest phone.

Other community members are replicating Mr. Rodríguez's initiative, and already, four more small-scale windpower systems have been installed. This is one of many examples that show the commercial feasibility of renewable energy in the Dominican Republic.

***A Wind-Powered Water Pumping System
Provides Access to Potable Water for Guzmán***

Guzmán, Dominican Republic -- Guzmán is a small village of 60 residents that is located on the northern coast of the Dominican Republic. It is one of many villages without water. For the women and children of Guzmán, obtaining water is a daily endeavor that they must undertake each morning and each afternoon.

Narcisa Vásquez is one of the women in Guzmán who spends nearly 6 hours a day obtaining water for her family's cooking, washing, bathing, and drinking needs. Mrs. Vásquez walks seven kilometers to the nearest source of water. This water source is an excavated well that provides access to poor quality, untreated water. Because of its limited capacity the size of this well, only a few liters of water are available at a time from this well.

This reality combined with the demand by many surrounding communities makes Mrs. Vásquez's journey each morning and afternoon a long one. Usually, there is a long line for water, and she must wait an hour and a half to reach the water source. Once she reaches the source, it often takes half an hour to obtain the few liters of water she can carry back to her home. And by the time she reaches home, half of the water she's collected has splashed out during the walk back. Mrs. Vásquez must do this all again in the afternoon in order to meet her family's needs.

The common need for a better water source brought the residents of Guzmán together. A local NGO, the Asociación para el Desarrollo de Energía Solar (ADESOL), assisted the Guzmán residents by securing a loan from USAID-financed Renewable Energy Growth Assistance Entity (REGAE). This US\$2,250 loan financed a wind-powered water pumping system for the Guzmán community. Mrs. Vásquez and the residents of Guzmán now have a 60-foot well with chlorine-treated water and a 500-watt wind turbine that pumps water to a 250-gallon fiberglass tank.

Now, with the time she saves traveling to and from the unpotable water source, Mrs. Vásquez can spend more time caring for her children and managing her household. In addition, Mrs. Vásquez's family is also healthier using the chlorine-treated well water. To pay back this loan, each of the families in Guzmán contributes approximately 100 pesos a month for a period of four years.

Access to Potable Water: One Community's Determination

Peravia Province, Dominican Republic -- Llano is a community of 5,000 people located on the southern coast of the Dominican Republic. Until recently, Llano's residents did not have access to potable water. The situation they faced was similar to many in the Dominican Republic. Women in each family spent hours walking to the nearest water source to obtain as much water as they could carry back for their family's needs. Although they were able to bring water to their homes, the water was never clean and based on the mothers' reports, caused illness among their children.

A year ago, at a local meeting, community leaders decided that they had to find a way for their communities to access potable water. As a result, over the course of a year, they traveled two hours by bus to the capital to meet with representatives at the Dominican Water Authority (INAPA). They made this trip nearly 200 different times before the appropriate people met with them. INAPA representatives were discouraging about the possibility of building a water system but they did hire a local NGO to conduct a feasibility study. Fortunately for this community, the study determined that it would be possible and consequently, INAPA began construction.

Early in this process, the community had decided to take full responsibility for the administration of this new aqueduct. Basing their responsibilities on the Total Community Participation (TCP) model, they formed a local water board. Using the TCP model, members of Llano became involved and took responsibility for the management of the aqueduct. This gave the community ownership and provided women the opportunity to take on leadership roles in the community. Johanny Castillo is one example. She is the Board President who oversees the management of the community's new aqueduct. She reports that "owning the aqueduct is the best thing that could have happened. We take good care of it, and we make sure everyone pays for the water they use."

The TCP model empowers the community to begin addressing and solving its own problems. An example of this occurred when the new system had pump problems. Instead of contacting INAPA and waiting for their request to go through the centralized bureaucracy, the community members were able to address the issue themselves and resolve it quickly. This quick response rate prevented the community members from being without water for too long.

Based on the success in Llano, a nearby community called Sombrero modeled their efforts on Llano's example of the TCP model and also took initiative with INAPA and formed a local water board. Representatives from both communities visit various areas in the country to share their success with the TCP model. In fact, this model is being applied in 17 communities throughout the country, reaching an estimated 85,000 Dominicans. USAID-brokered partnership has successfully catalyzed small communities to take control of continued access to potable water and consequently, has contributed to improved health among the residents.

***A Successful Public-Private Partnership:
The Sammy Sosa Children's Health Clinic***

San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic -- An impoverished city of 175,000 residents, San Pedro de Macoris is located on the southern coast an hour east of the capital city, Santo Domingo. In this area of the country, vaccine coverage among young children is not reaching all eligible children. Many times, health promoters from local public health clinics do not visit door-to-door as they might in other communities to inform families of necessary health care practices. Often, mothers who do take their children to be vaccinated at their nearby public clinic find that there are no vaccines or even health care professionals present to assist them. The experience can be discouraging for parents who are trying to care for their young children.

A year ago, the Sammy Sosa Foundation approached USAID/Santo Domingo for technical assistance. With technical support from USAID, the Sammy Sosa Foundation conducted a feasibility study that indicated a growing need for access to quality social services including primary health care services for women and children. With this idea, the Sammy Sosa Foundation developed a plan to convert the Plaza 30-30, a large commercial facility, into a social services facility.

With USAID technical assistance, the Foundation pursued a public-private partnership approach. USAID set up town meetings with local NGOs and representatives from the Ministry of Health to discuss and review the project's objectives and to involve community leaders. Through these meetings, the Sammy Sosa Children's Health Clinic was created. The Foundation agreed to rehabilitate and renovate the Plaza 30-30 in San Pedro de Macoris, and the Ministry of Health committed a staff of twelve to work in the health and immunization clinics in addition to providing health supplies and vaccines. In addition, other organizations including UNICEF, the Pepsi Company, and the local Rotary Club have become involved.

The Sammy Sosa Children's Health Clinic opened on September 29, 1999 and in its brief existence has already begun to make a marked difference in the lives of the San Pedro de Macoris residents. In its first 3 months, more than 100 women and children have come to the clinic for health care services each day. Clients are coming from outlying areas and willing to travel long distances to obtain the high quality care that the clinic provides. Not only is it quickly gaining the reputation of a clinic that mothers and children can depend on, but it also provides an example of a successful public-private partnership.

***USAID/Santo Domingo Helps to Rebuild Lives and Communities
in the Aftermath of Hurricane Georges***

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic -- Hurricane Georges' sudden change of course cutting almost horizontally through the middle of the Dominican Republic instead of skirting the northeastern section surprised many. Heavy rains and strong winds, which reached up to 130 miles per hour, battered nearly 70% of the Dominican Republic for 16 long hours. As a result, many communities, especially those in the western part of the country, were victims to mudslides and prolonged flooding.

El Jobo, Bahoruco is located in the western region of the Dominican Republic and is one of the communities that was affected greatly by Hurricane Georges. Houses in this community were buried in mud for weeks after the hurricane hit. Some of these houses still have a six-foot high stain from where the mud used to be. Families were displaced and forced to find alternate living areas; many were living on their roofs, and a few were fortunate to have family with intact houses and a little extra space.

Alejandra De Los Matos is one of the residents of El Jobo, Bahoruco. She and her four children were living in a house that was washed away by mudslides provoked by Hurricane Georges. She and her family were lucky to survive, but they were left with nothing. Ms. De Los Matos was fortunate to have a sister whose house was intact and with whom she could live temporarily. However, she was faced with the overwhelming lack of basic life necessities: food, water and permanent shelter.

In immediate response to Hurricane Georges, USAID/Santo Domingo collaborated with the Bureau for Humanitarian Response to secure 16,500 metric tons of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Aid. Many severely affected communities, including El Jobo, Bahoruco, participated in Food-For-Reconstruction activities, which were supported by the P.L. 480 commodities. USAID collaborated with Fundación del Desarrollo del Sur (FUNDASUR) and community members to rebuild El Jobo. In El Jobo, Bahoruco, work teams labored ten-hour days rebuilding latrines, rehabilitating agricultural areas, and reconstructing homes, including that of Alejandra De Los Matos. Alejandra De Los Matos has played her part by cooking the Title II commodities to feed the work teams.

Weeks later, Alejandra De Los Matos and her four children are one of many families in El Jobo who are moving into their rebuilt, USAID/OFDA-financed, wood-frame house. Ms. De Los Matos is relieved to have a new house for her family, latrines nearby and food for her children. Alejandra De Los Matos feels fortunate to have a new beginning in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges and is thankful for the assistance provided by USAID and FUNDASUR.

Ms. De Los Matos is one of 330,000 people who have benefited from the P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food.

***Fundación Para el Desarrollo de Villa Altagracia (FUDEVA):
The Community Decides***

Villa Altagracia, Dominican Republic -- Before the new highway was built from the capital city to the northern part of the country, Villa Altagracia was a thriving community. The main thoroughfare for travelers going north or south passed through Villa Altagracia and generated some income for the community. In addition, a state-owned sugar cane mill, a paper mill and a Dole pineapple plantation provided residents with jobs that constituted the majority of steady income. However, in the late 1980s, with the closing of the pineapple plantation as well as the sugar cane and paper mills, residents began abandoning Villa Altagracia for better opportunities.

With the knowledge that the new highway would bypass Villa Altagracia and soon take away even more economic opportunities, a group of young community leaders took the initiative to form FUDEVA, Fundación para el Desarrollo de Villa Altagracia (Foundation for the Development of Villa Altagracia). These leaders recognized that to improve opportunities for Villa Altagracia and to prevent further economic deterioration, they needed a means to represent the needs of the community. FUDEVA provided a way for community members to voice their opinions and take an active role in decisions affecting their community.

Through a USAID-sponsored project, FUDEVA received technical assistance and training that enabled them to establish an institutional link between residents and local authorities so that common solutions could be implemented. One result of FUDEVA's efforts has been the formation and strengthening of neighborhood associations to provide citizens better representation.

Through these neighborhood associations, residents have voiced their concerns about community needs and influenced local government decisions. One example is Juan Marte, who participated in the USAID-sponsored training and dedicated himself to organizing his neighborhood. He founded their association and with his guidance, the community identified the need for a public school and advocated for one with local authorities. Under his leadership, his neighborhood has a new public school. Now community members are advocating for additions to be made in order to accommodate all of the children.

Through neighborhood associations, FUDEVA has also empowered community members. Antonia Corcino, a 51-year old housewife, is the secretary of her neighborhood association. Mrs. Corcino says that this project has helped her on a personal level; "before this project, she felt like she was nobody but as a part of her neighborhood association, she feels more capable and has more self-esteem." She also credits FUDEVA and her neighborhood association for bringing electricity and potable water to her neighborhood.

Many additional projects have been implemented; all of which were completed with full support of the local authorities and modest funding from the central government. When asked about FUDEVA's progress, FUDEVA member Jacobo Reyes sums it up by saying, "The town and the local government now see eye-to-eye on how to keep Villa Altagracia alive in spite of all our setbacks. We have a long way to go, but FUDEVA has set up

permanent councils (Consejo Municipal para el Desarrollo de Villa Altagracia) where all community members can voice their problems and know that decisions will be made with their concerns in mind."

Rule of Law Synergies Protect Dominicans' Health and Environment

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic -- In 1999, the USAID Rule of Law program in cooperation with the local USAID Environmental program brought environmental watchdog NGOs, government health and environmental protection officials, doctors and prosecutors together to study the problems of documenting and prosecuting industrial pollution cases within the justice system.

To educate government and civil society members, USAID sponsored a series of training workshops given by international environmental experts. Through these workshops, experts explained the science behind pollution and identified the most prevalent and damaging types of contamination to Dominican society. In addition, technical assistance was provided to compile and index all Dominican laws related to environment and health standards enforcement. Workshop participants reviewed the existing Dominican laws that can be used to seek damages or criminal liability, addressed strategies for prioritizing and pursuing environmental cases, and developed tactics for seeking redress on behalf of affected communities.

The attention that the USAID Rule of Law program has brought to this issue has already made a difference in children's lives. As an immediate result of this inter-sectoral training, a major contamination case was identified. A lead acid battery factory in Haina, a Dominican port on the outskirts of Santo Domingo, was identified as a significant contamination source.

In fact, seven-year old Juanita Valdez* was one of the victims. Juanita lives outside of the battery factory, where her mother works. Juanita who attends a local public school has been having difficulties with her schoolwork and has recently been identified as learning-disabled. However, she is not a rare case; many of the school-aged children in this contaminated area were documented as suffering disproportional learning and health disabilities. Concentrations of lead in their blood and bones grossly exceeded international standards. Contamination levels were so severe that lead nodules on bones were visible on Juanita's and other children's X-rays.

Thanks to USAID-initiated synergy between Dominican law enforcement and health/environmental watchdog groups, thousands of Dominican children have been saved from lead poisoning. The Dominican government has notified the lead battery factory that it must stop damaging emissions immediately and that it faces civil and potentially, criminal liability.

The USAID Rule of Law program has introduced and supported a multi-disciplinary approach in the assessment and prosecution of environmental crimes. In fact, other major

cases have already been identified and the National Prosecutors Office/Environmental Crime Unit has been created to monitor these serious issues.

*name has been changed